

Ensemble Experiments based on the convection-allowing model COSMO-DE

Susanne Theis

Project COSMO-DE-EPS



Overview

- Motivation for Project COSMO-DE-EPS
- Tasks within Project
- Current Status and Experiments



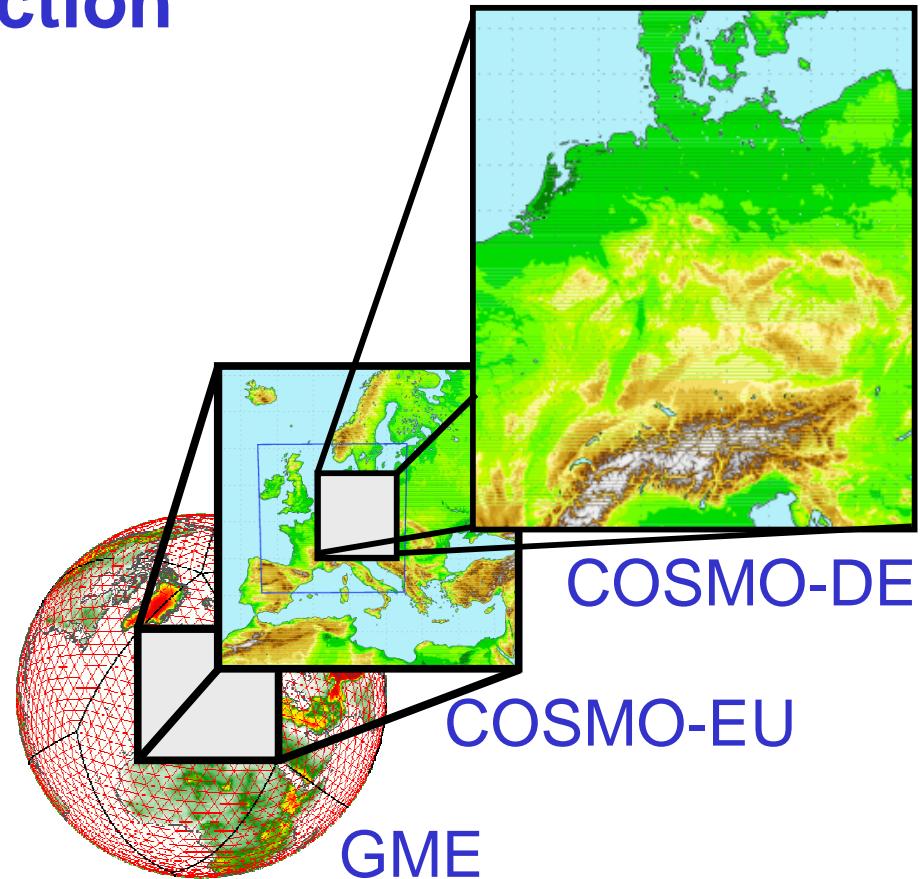


Motivation for the Project



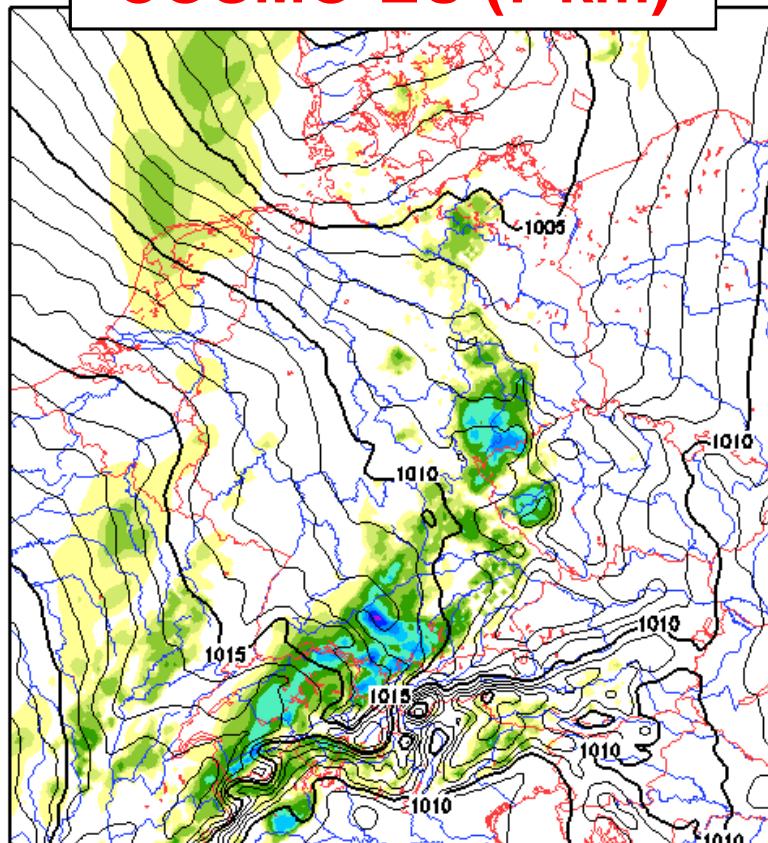
Numerical Weather Prediction Model COSMO-DE

- grid box size: 2,8 km
- without parametrization
of deep convection
- assimilation of radar data
- lead time: 0-21 hours
- operational since April 2007

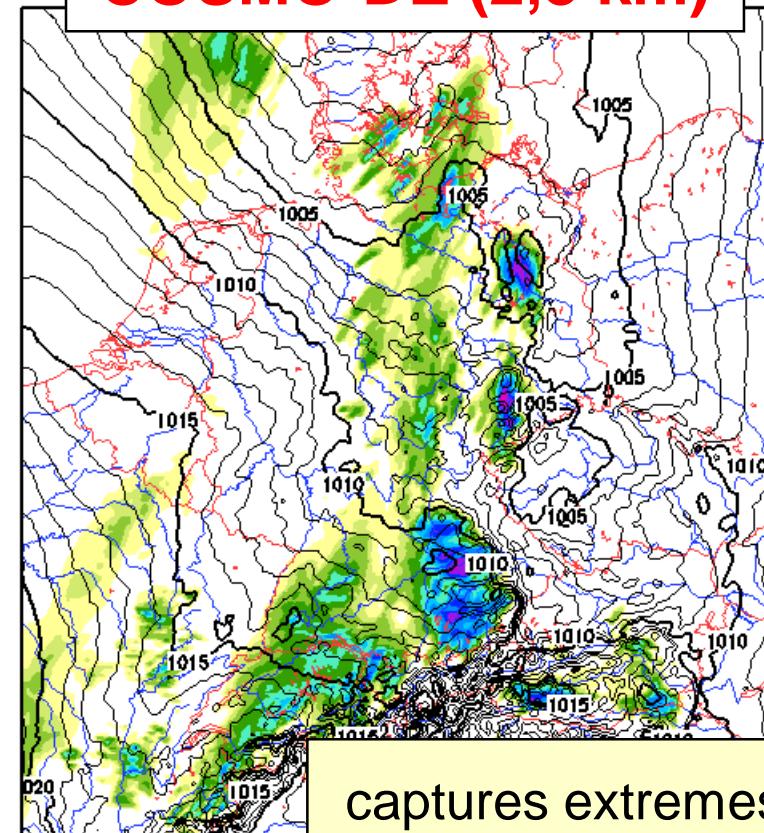


Benefits of COSMO-DE

COSMO-EU (7 km)



COSMO-DE (2,8 km)

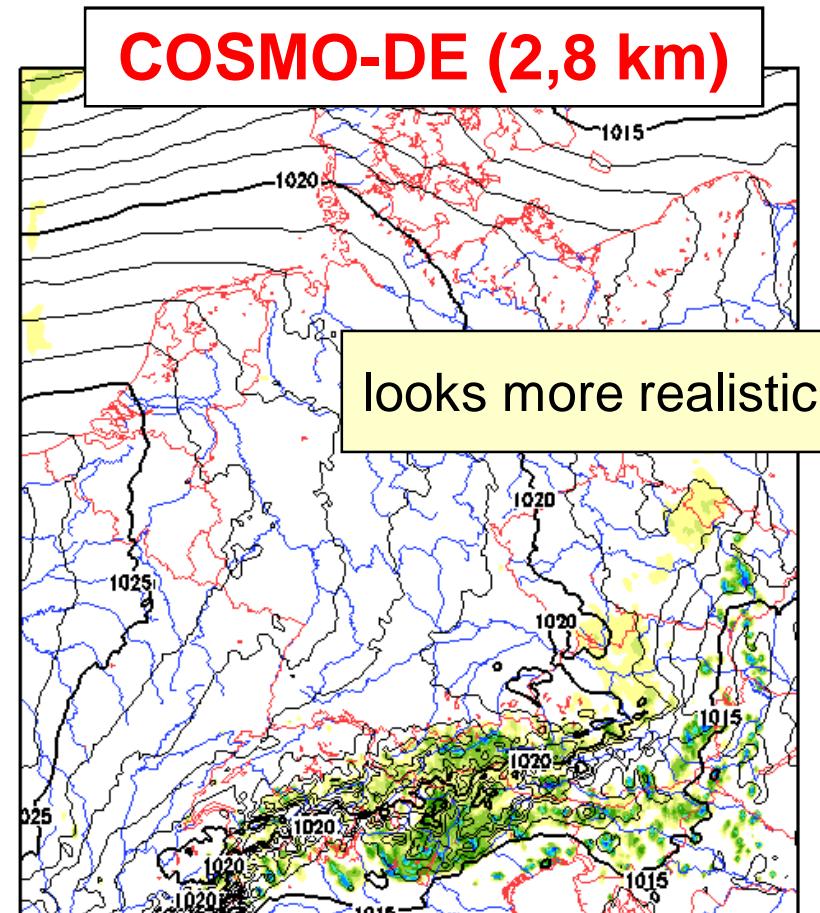
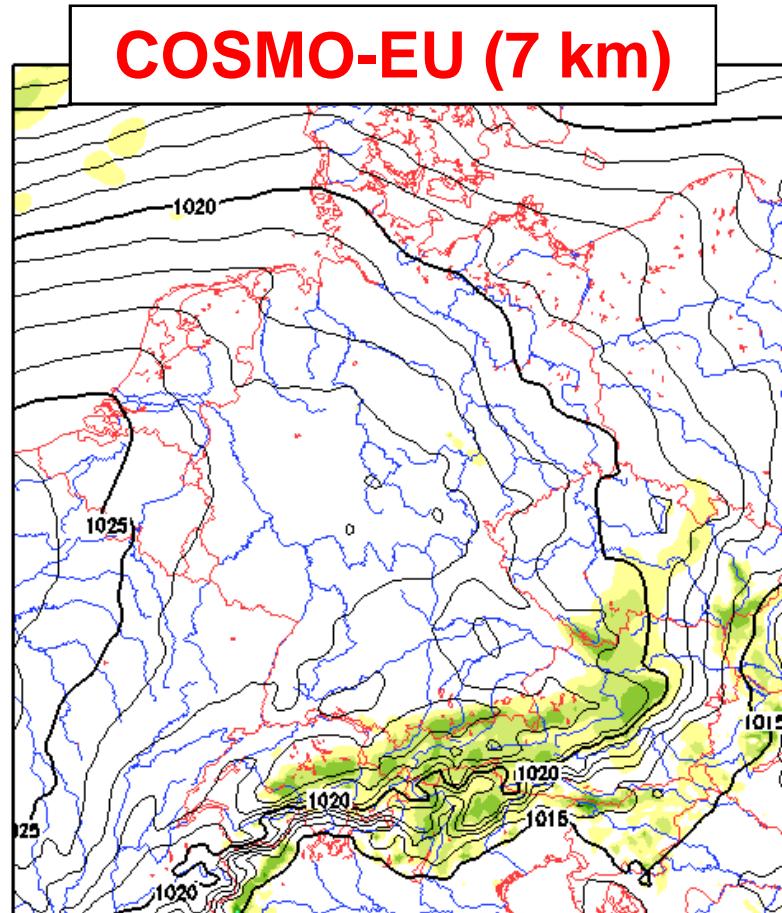


captures extremes



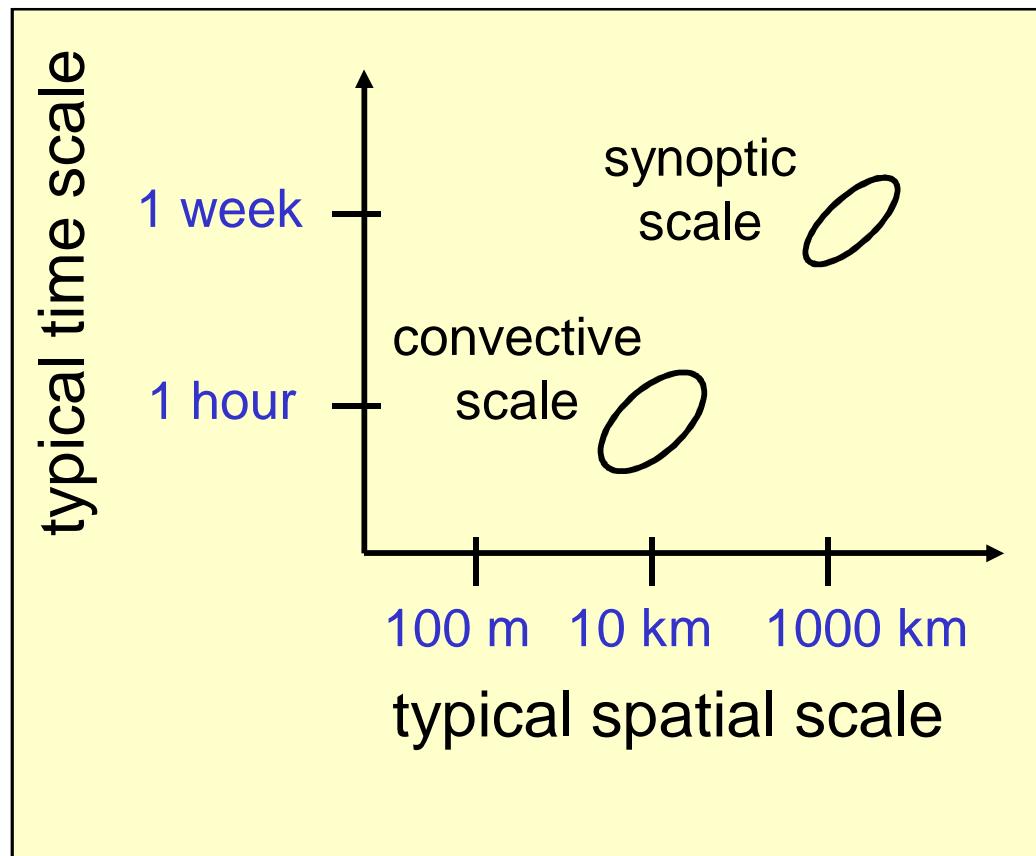
mm/h

Benefits of COSMO-DE

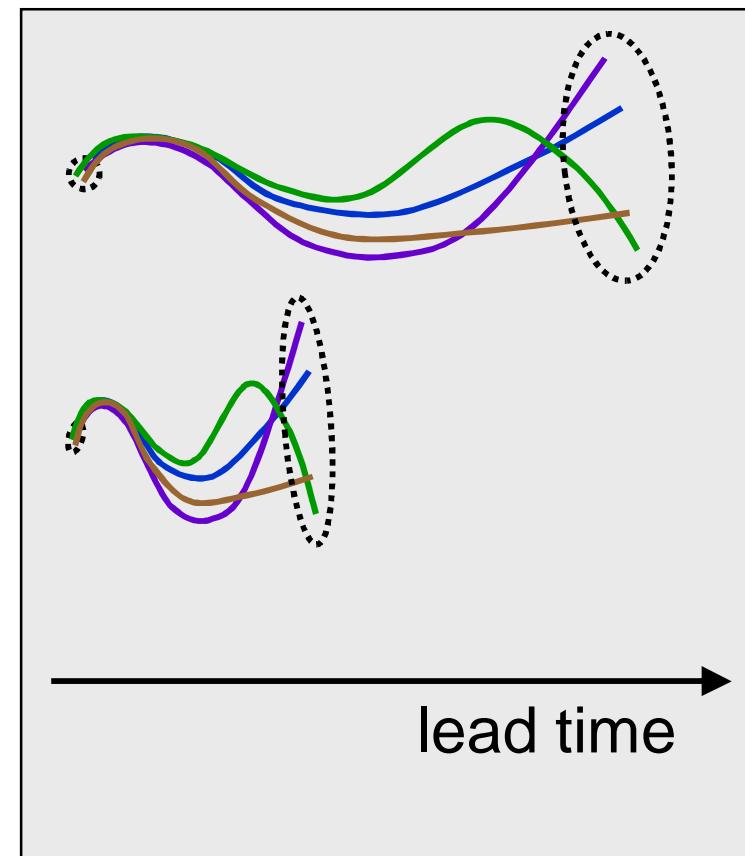


What about Deterministic Predictability?

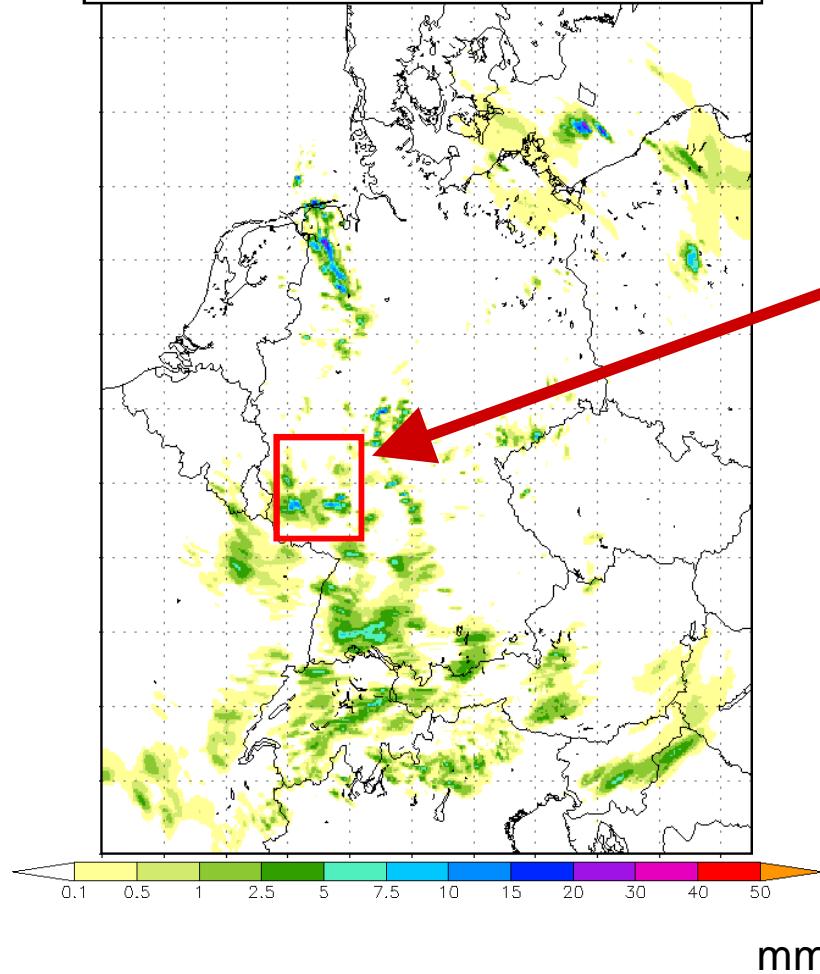
Scale Diagram



Predictability



COSMO-DE (2,8 km)



need for probabilistic approach
→ so that user really gets benefit

Project COSMO-DE-EPS: Development of a convection-allowing Ensemble Prediction System

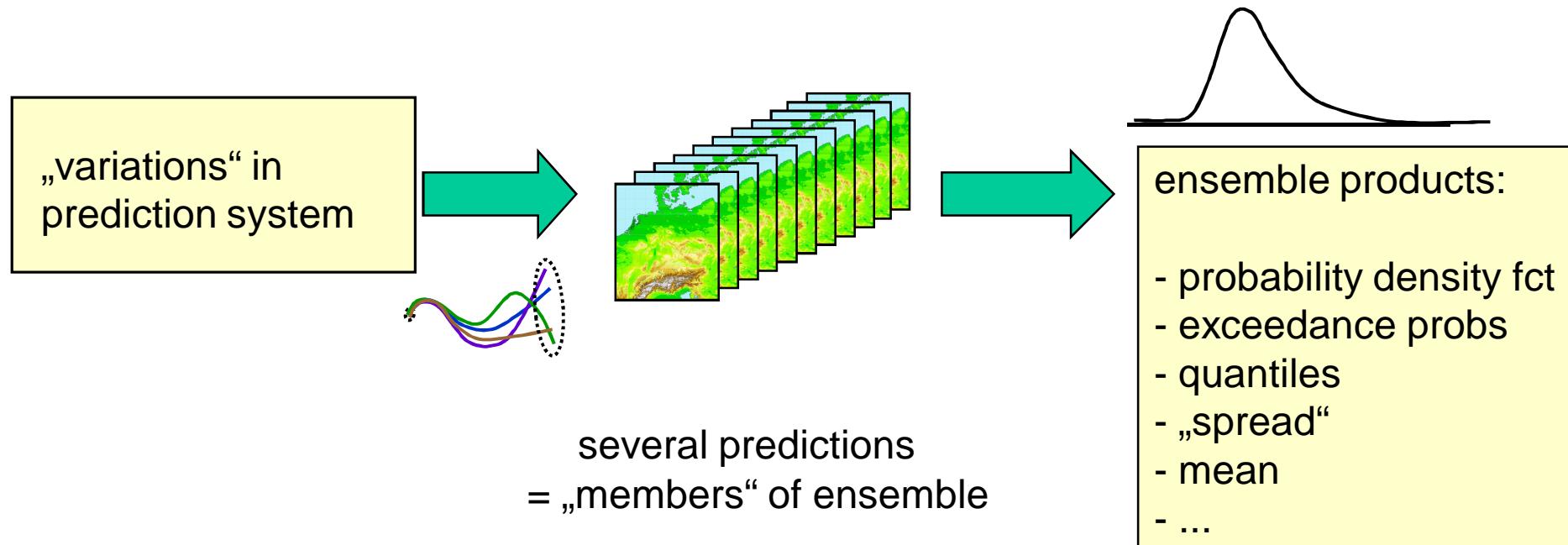
Susanne Theis, Christoph Gebhardt, Michael Buchhold,
Marcus Paulat, Roland Ohl, Zied Ben Bouallègue, Carlos Peralta



Project COSMO-DE-EPS: Development of a convection-allowing Ensemble Prediction System

Aims & Tasks

Setting up an Ensemble System



→ very large investment in computing power

Aim of the Project

How many ensemble members?

20 members, pre-operational

40 members, operational

When?

2010 pre-operational

2011 operational

Aim of the Project

How many ensemble members?

20 members, pre-operational

40 members, operational

When?

2010 pre-operational

2011 operational

conditional on supercomputer

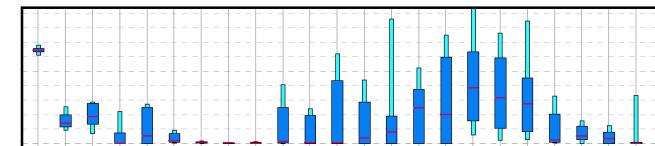
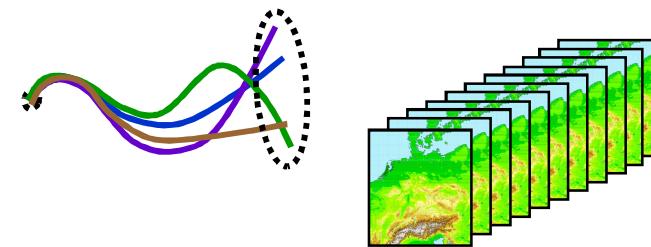




Tasks within Project

- implementation of perturbations
- verification & diagnostics
- post-processing

- visualization
- early user feedback

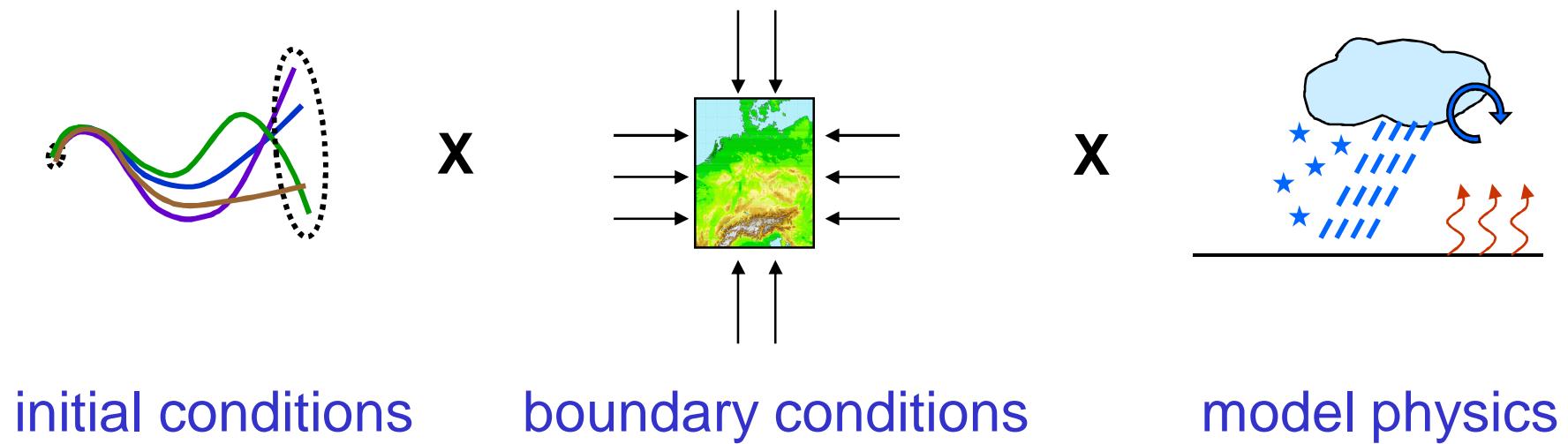




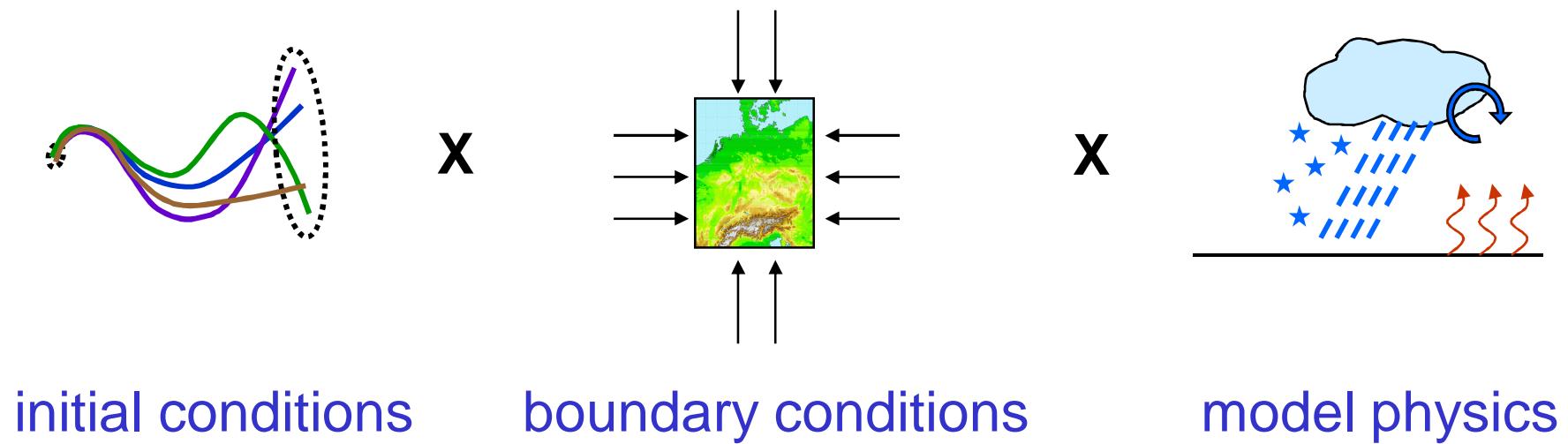
Implementation of Perturbations



Implementation of Perturbations

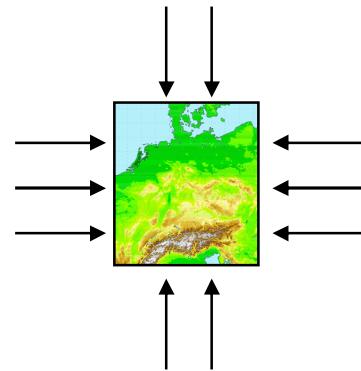


Implementation of Perturbations



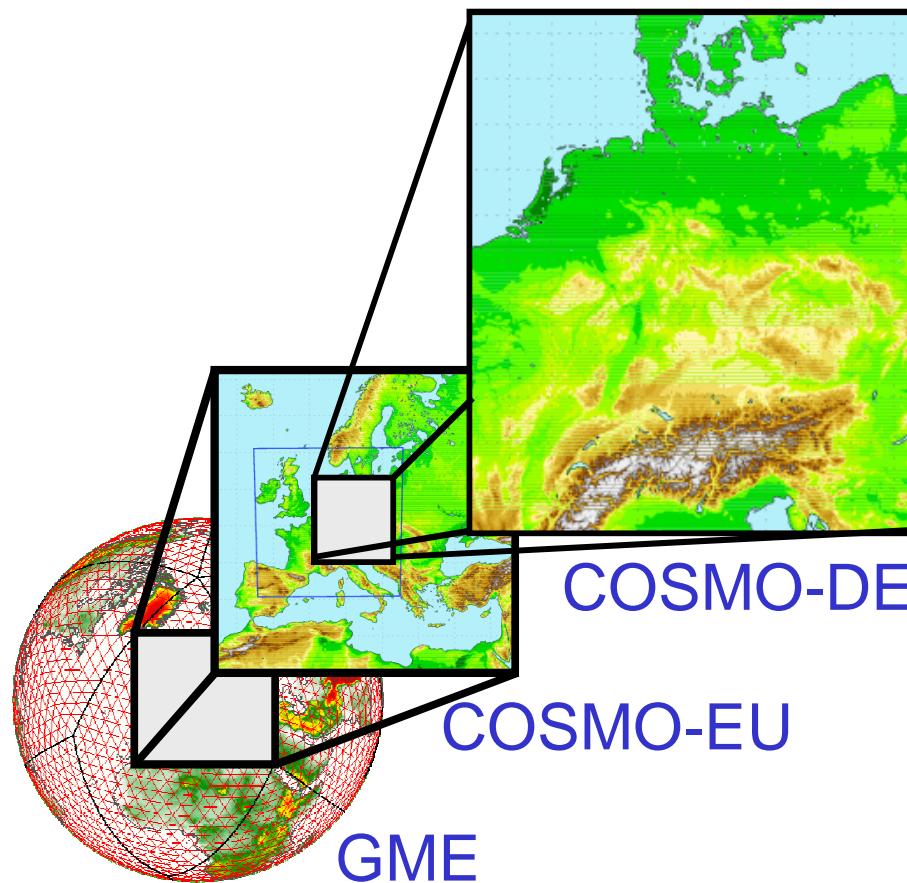
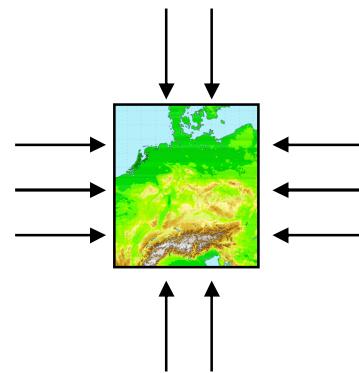
start with a simple approach

Perturbation of Boundary Conditions

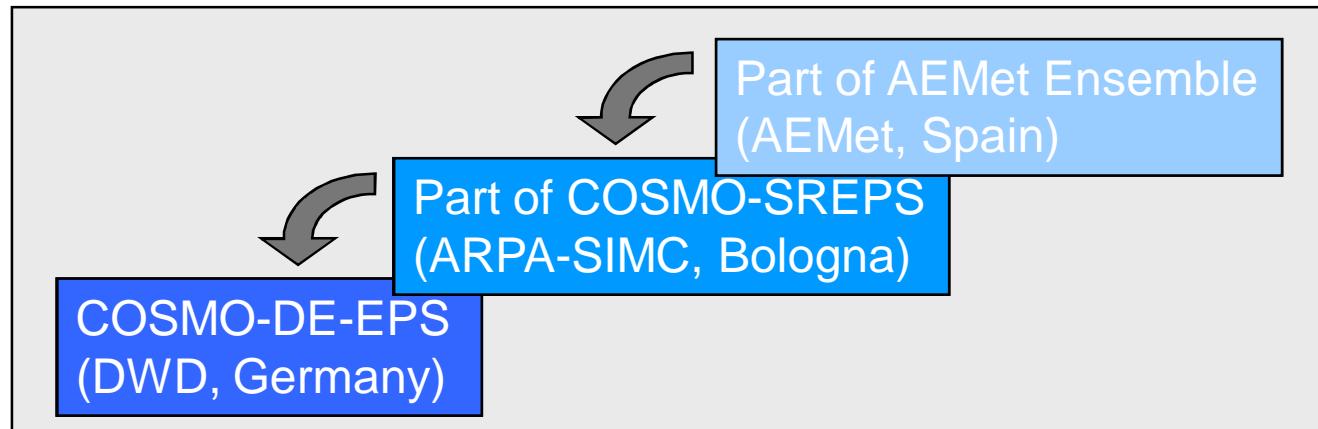
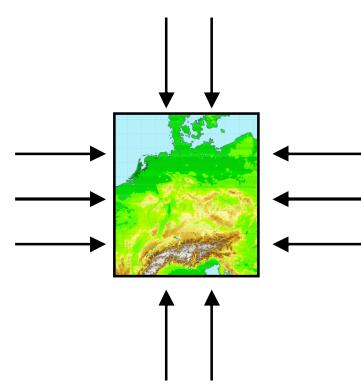


Perturbation of Boundary Conditions

Reminder: operational chain



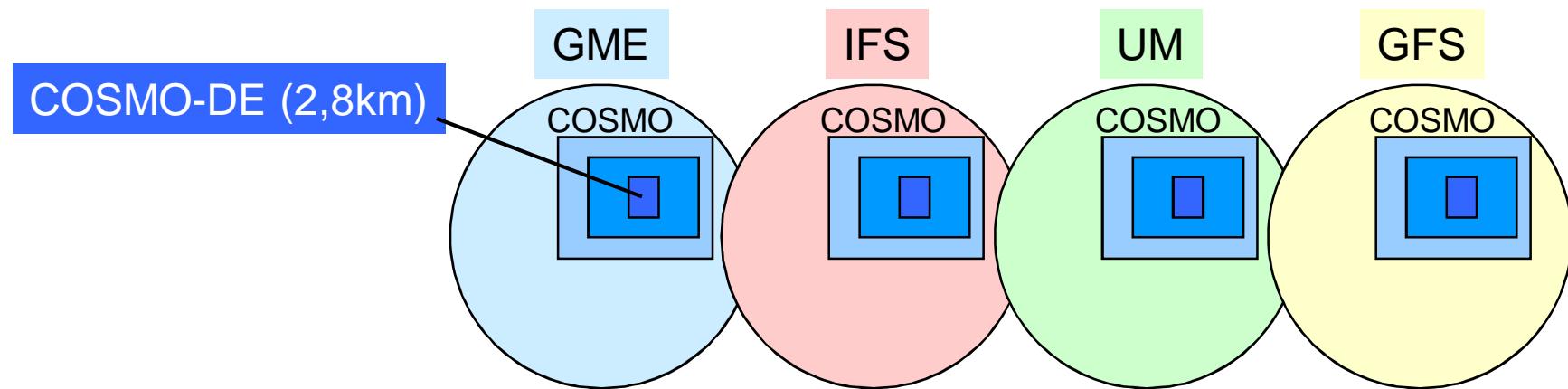
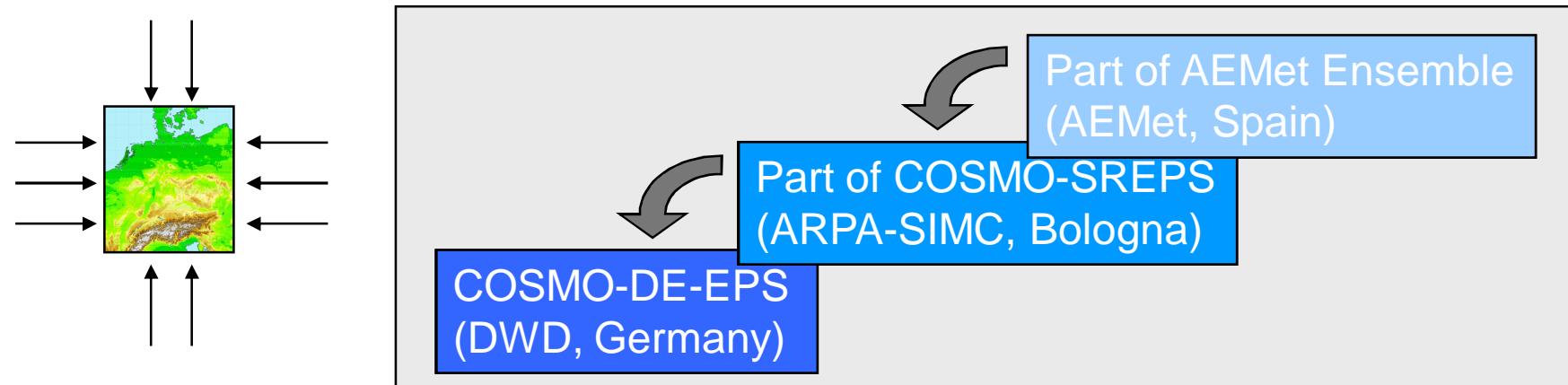
Perturbation of Boundary Conditions



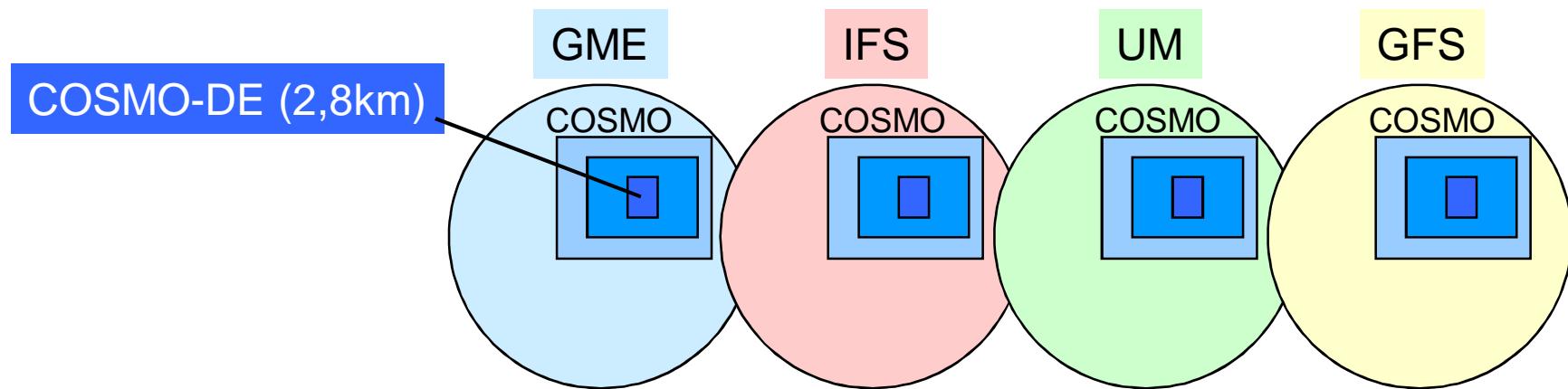
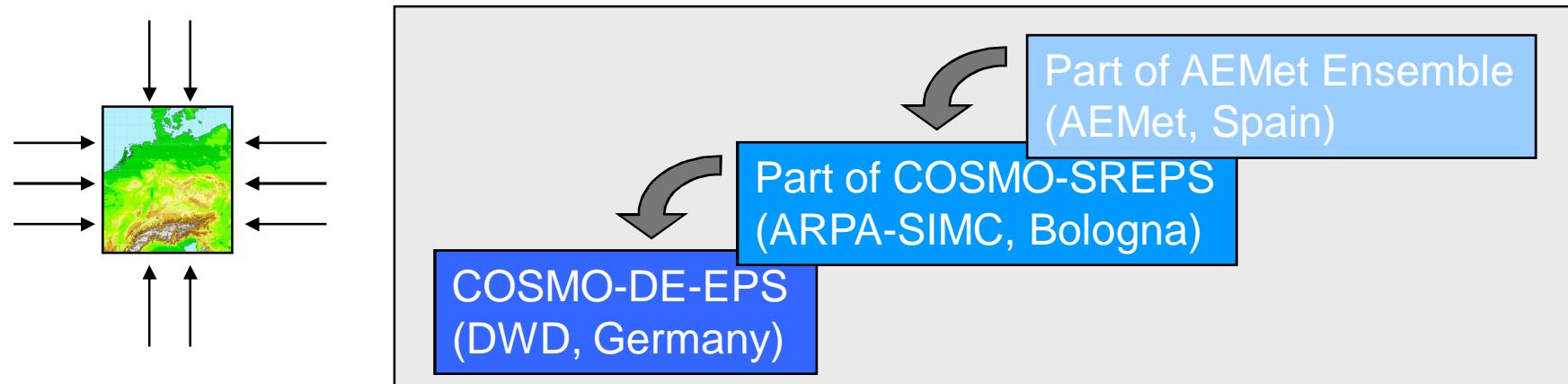
(García-Moya et al., 2007)
(Marsigli et al., 2008)
(Gebhardt et al., 2009)



Perturbation of Boundary Conditions

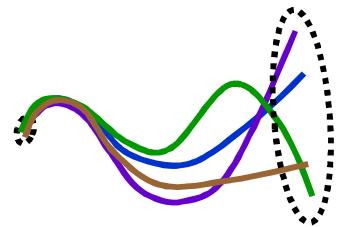


Perturbation of Boundary Conditions



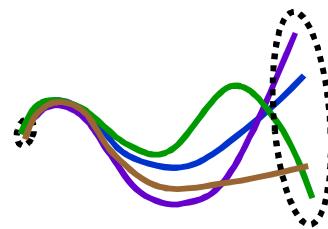
long-term Plan: take boundaries from ICON Ensemble

Perturbation of Initial Conditions



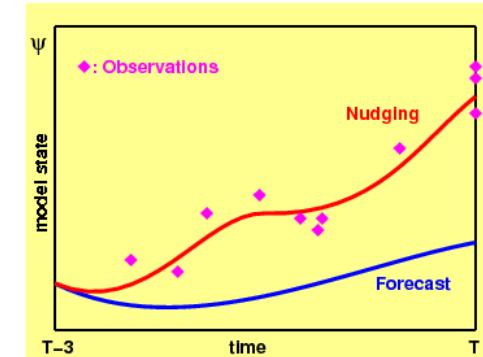


Perturbation of Initial Conditions



➤ current work:

- perturb “nudging” at forecast start
- use differences between control and COSMO-SREPS



➤ plans:

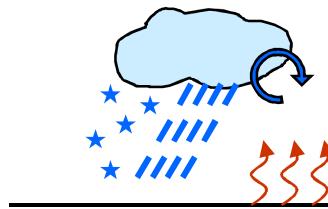
Ensemble Transform Kalman Filter (COSMO project KENDA)



Perturbation of the Model

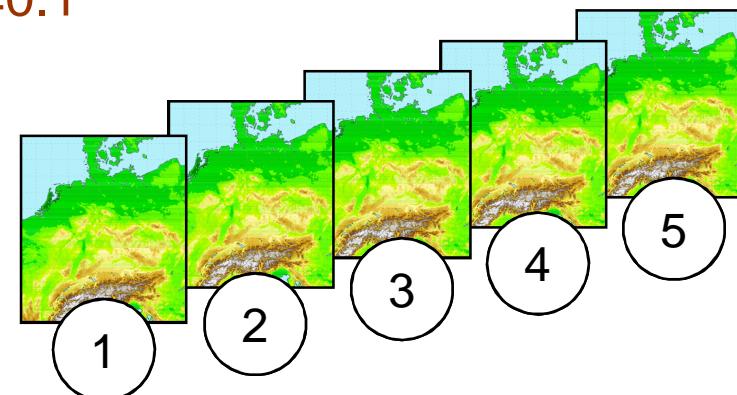


Perturbation of the Model



Alter parameters in physics parametrizations

- 1 entr_sc=0.0003 → entrain_sc=0.002
- 2 rlam_heat=1. → rlam_heat=10.
- 3 rlam_heat=1. → rlam_heat=0.1
- 4 ...q_crit...
- 5 ...tur_len...

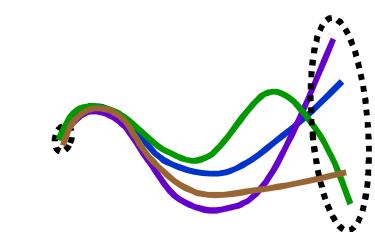


requires careful tuning → affect forecast, but not long-term quality

Current Experiments

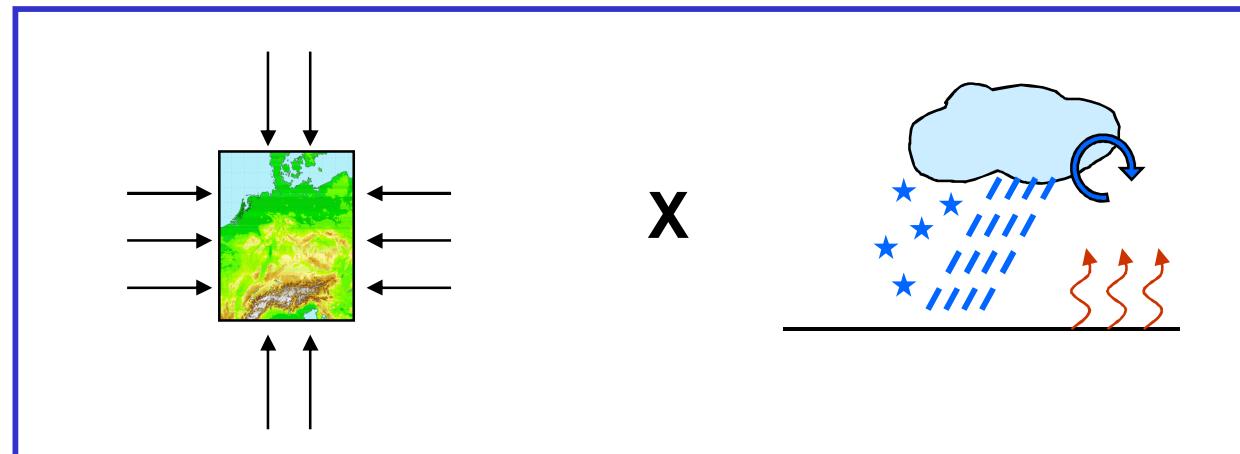
- experimental set-up
- examples

Current Status



initial conditions

X

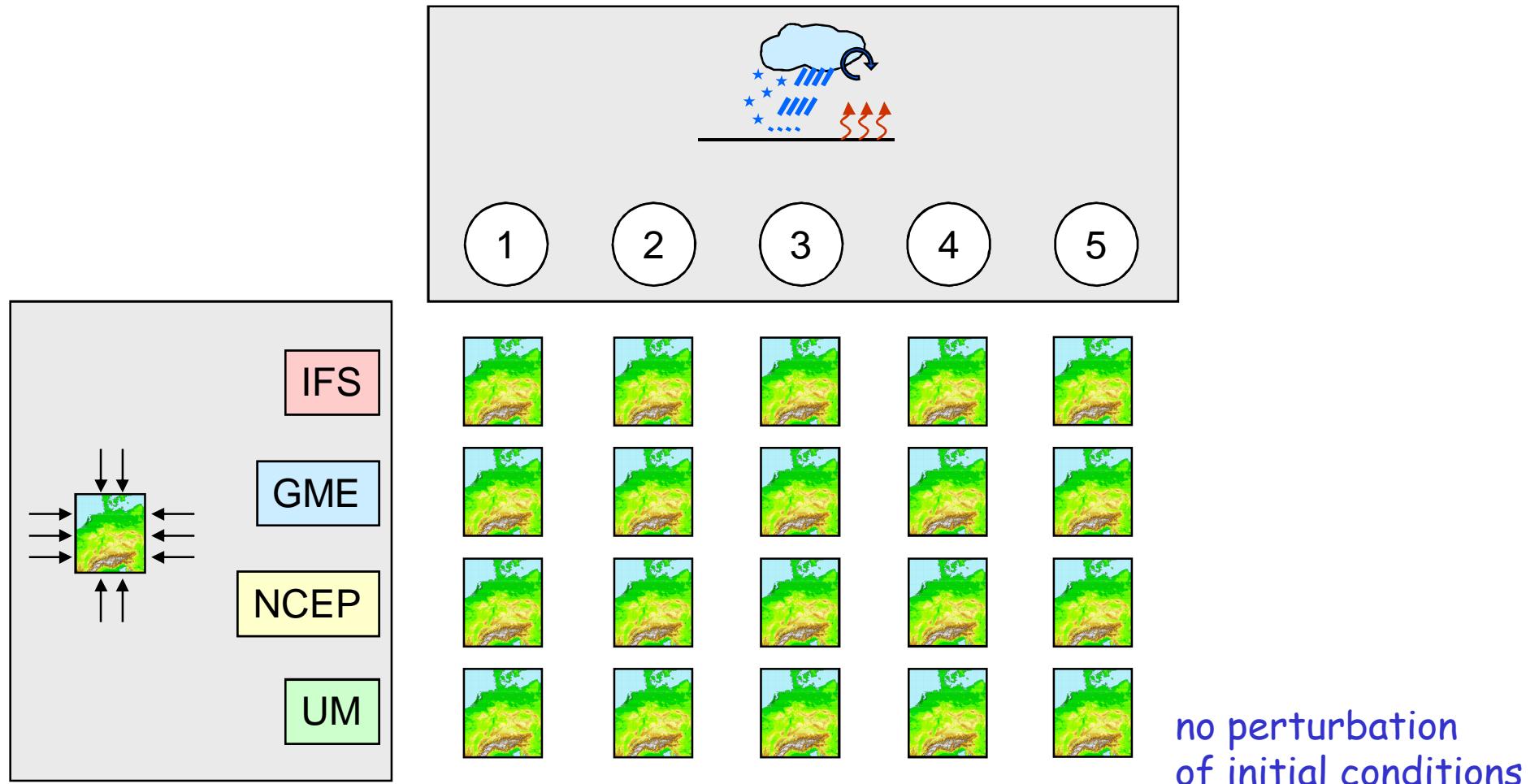


boundary conditions

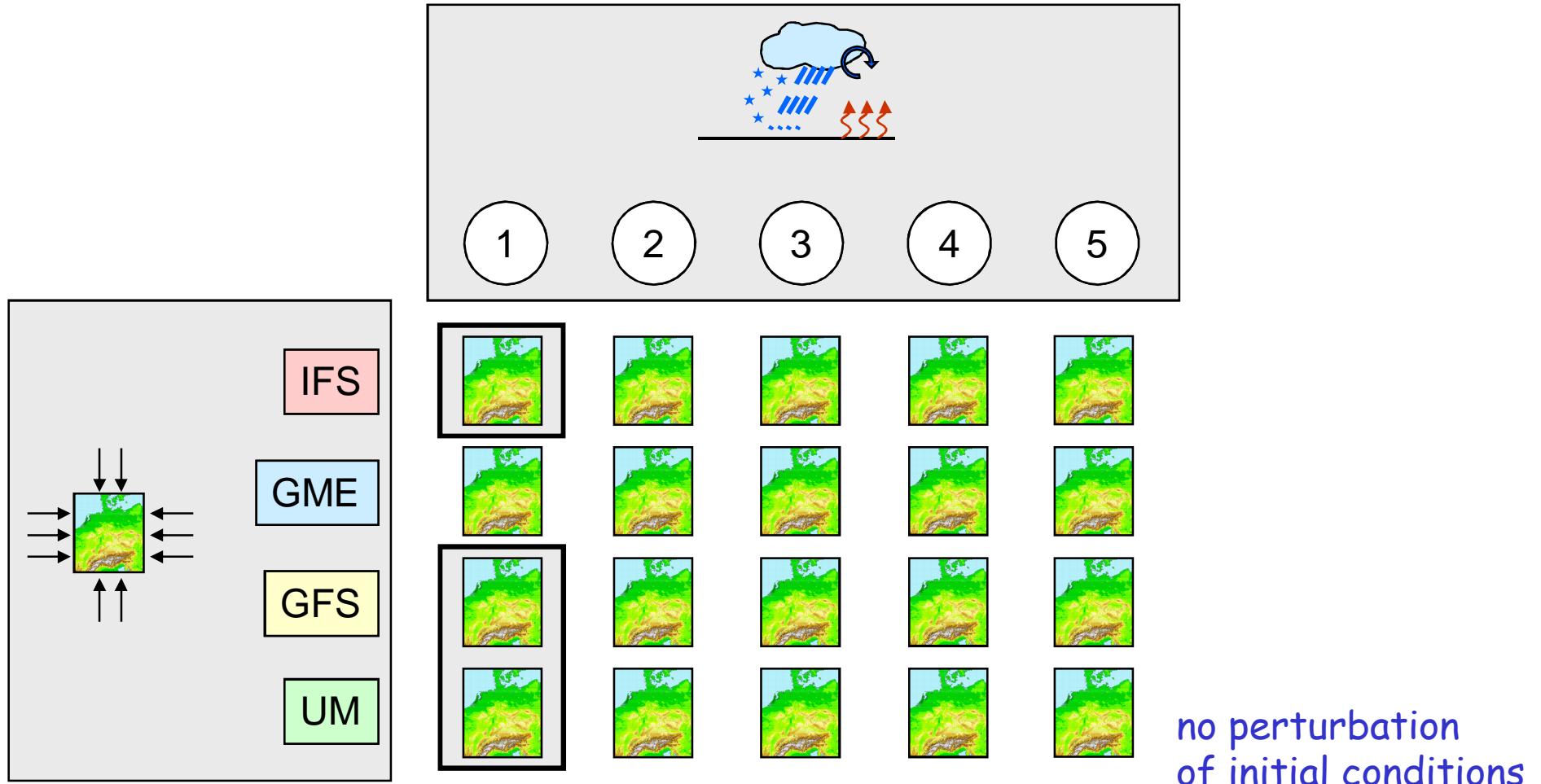
X

model physics

Current Experiments

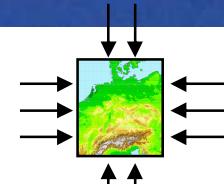


Current Experiments



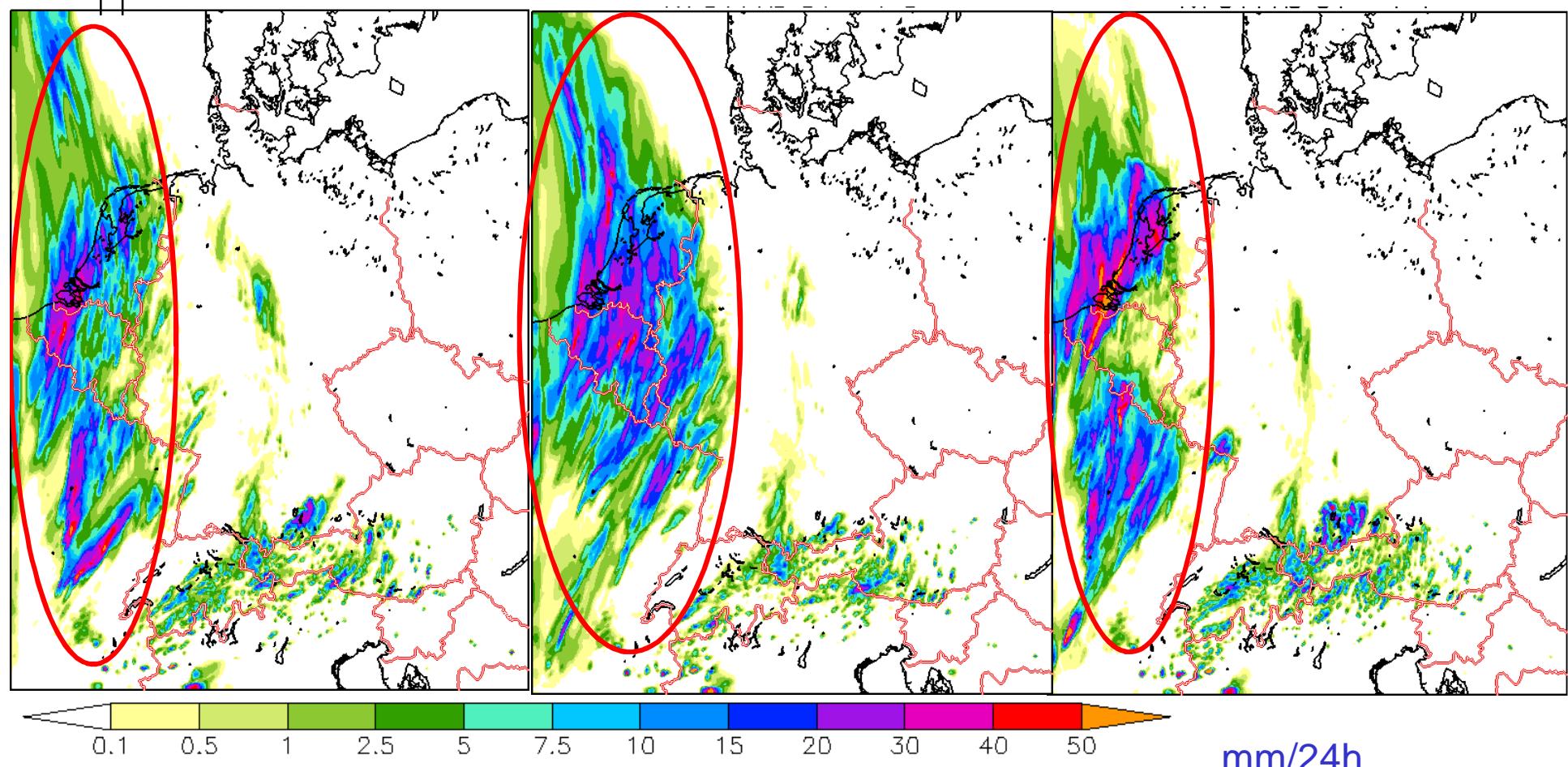


Deutscher Wetterdienst

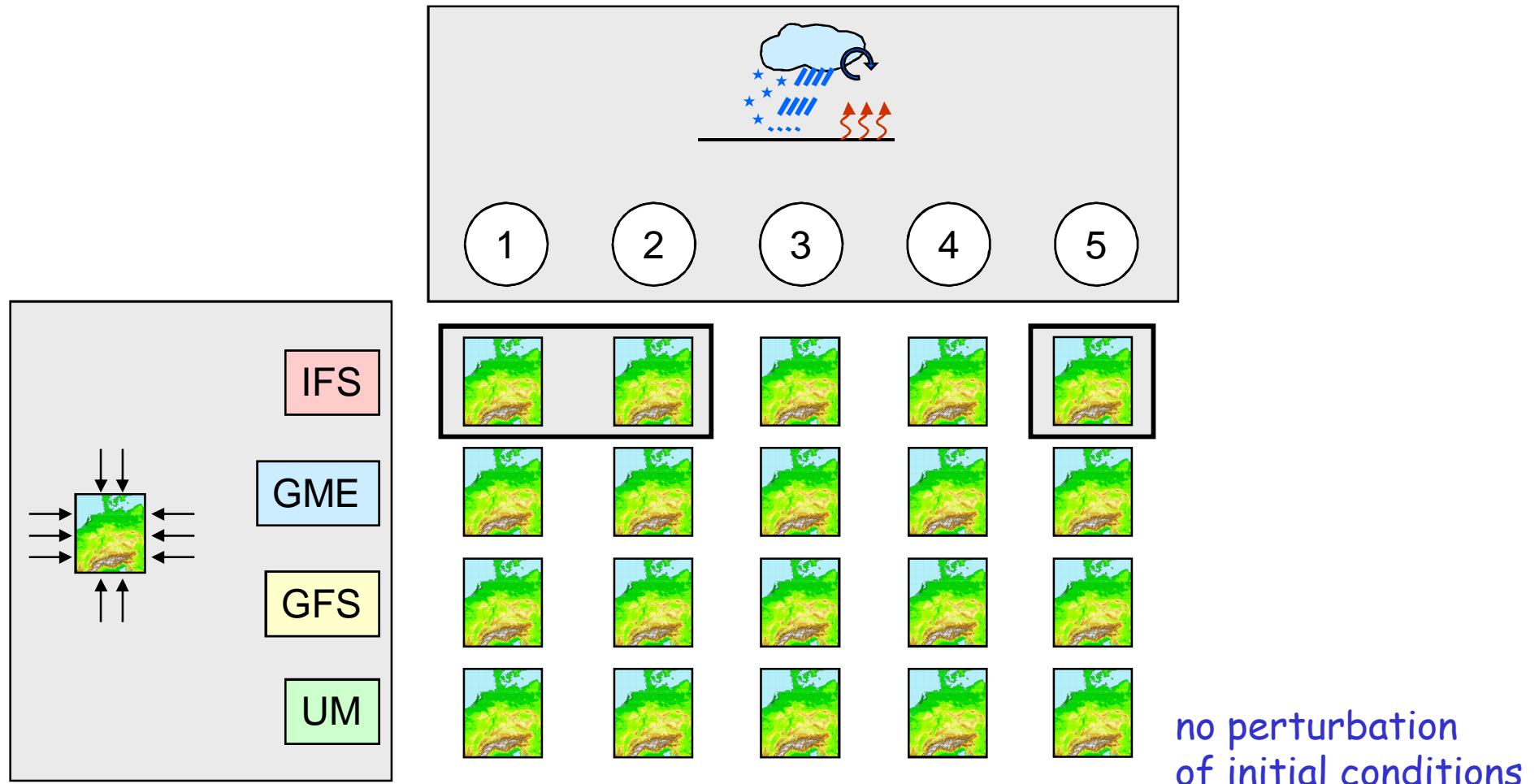


2 July 2007, 00 UTC + 24h

24h accumulations of precipitation [mm]



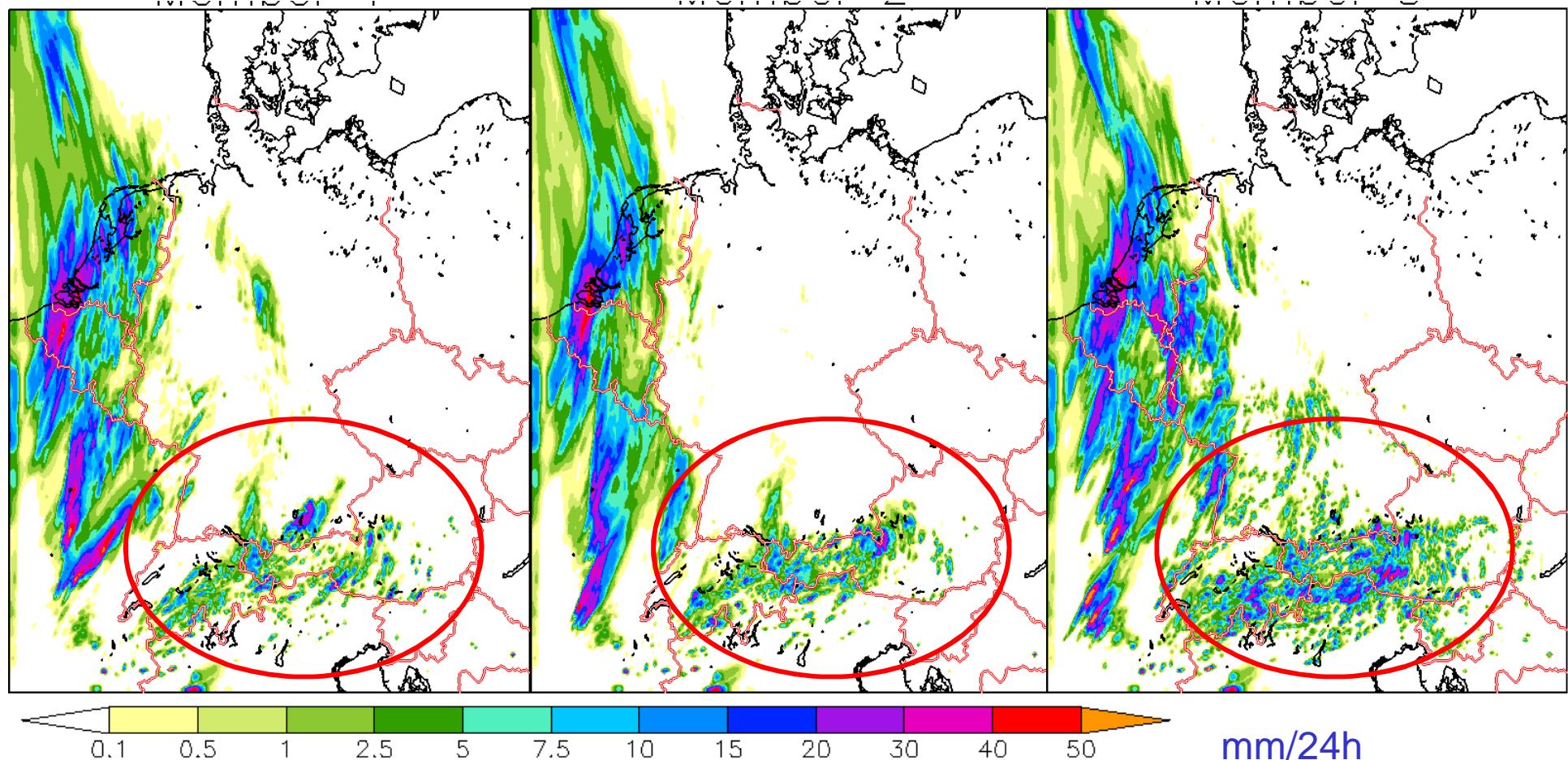
Current Experiments





2 July 2007, 00 UTC + 24h

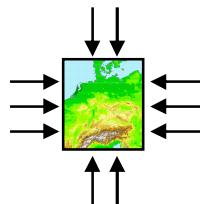
24h accumulations of precipitation [mm]



Ensemble Diagnostics

- how do perturbations affect the forecast?

Effect of perturbations on precipitation



boundaries:

dominate after a few hours

(not necessarily, also case-dependent)

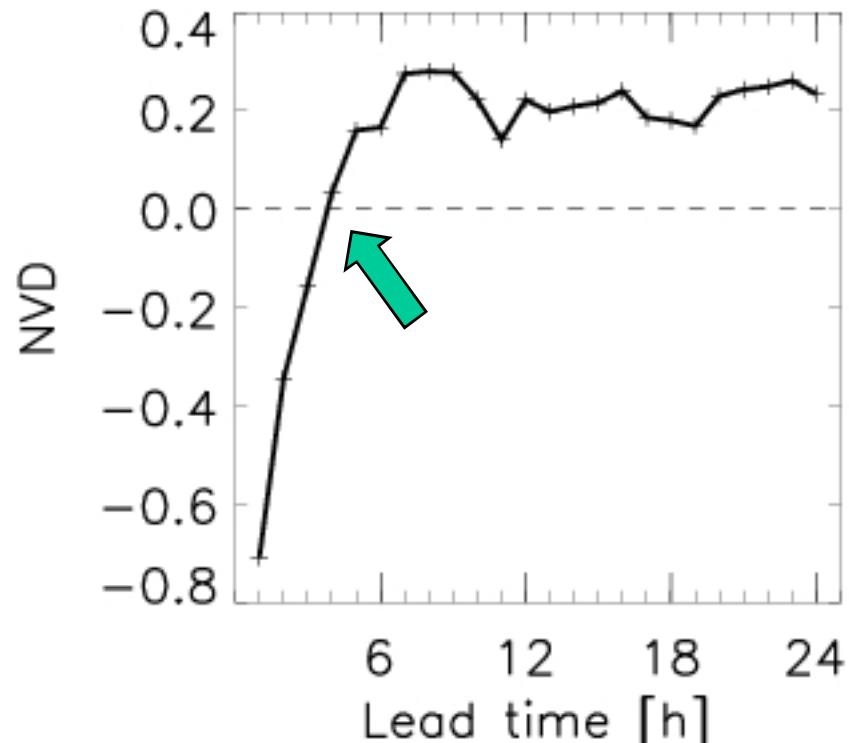


physics:

dominate during first few hours

(Gebhardt et al., 2009)

Ensemble Dispersion (precipitation)



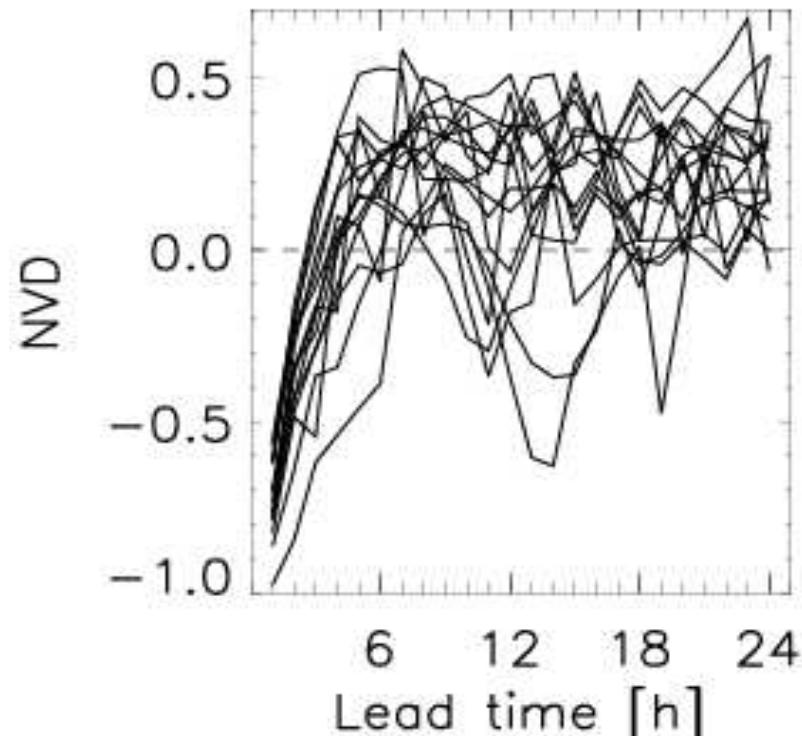
Normalized
Variance Difference

= variance (BC only)
- variance (PHY only)

normalized by
sum of variances

(Gebhardt et al., 2009)

Ensemble Dispersion (precipitation)



for individual days

Normalized
Variance Difference

= variance (BC only)
- variance (PHY only)

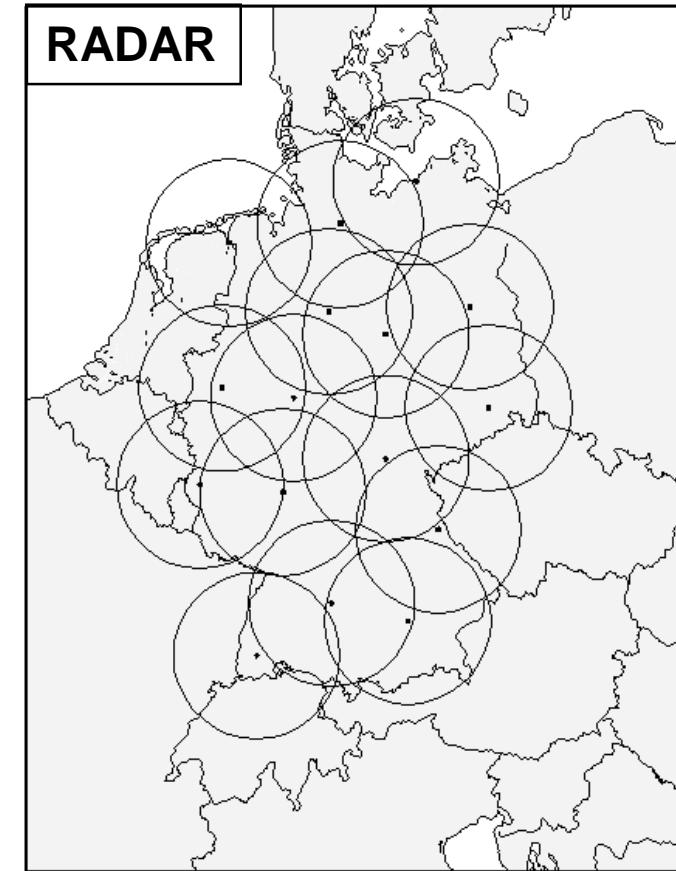
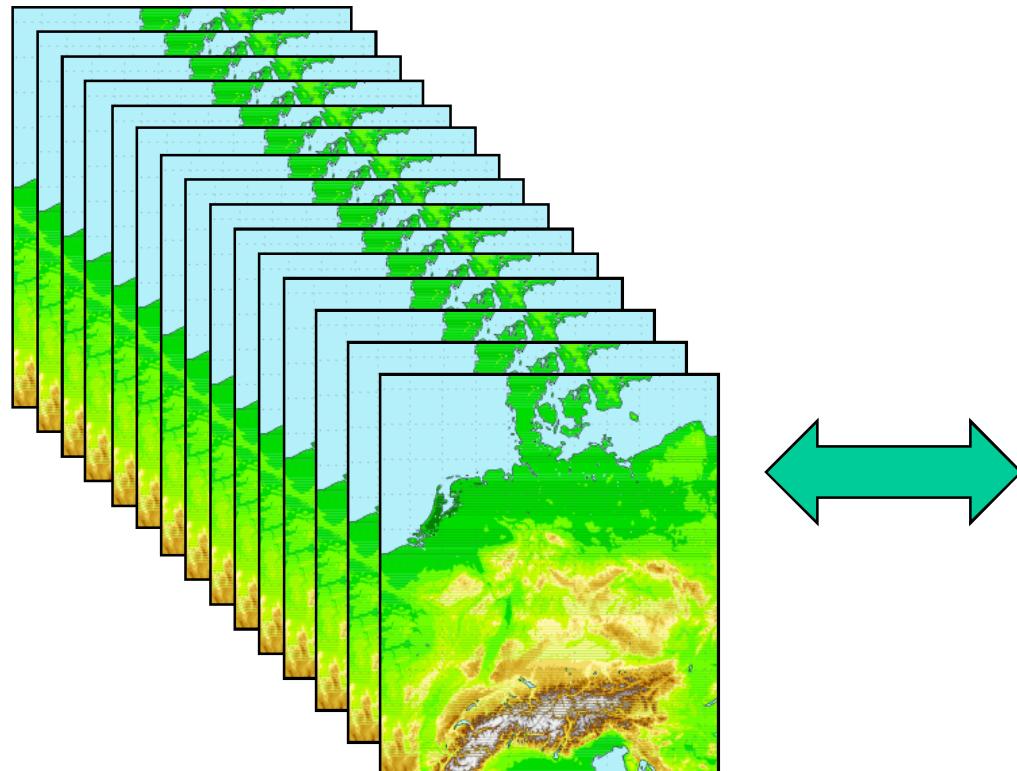
normalized by
sum of variances

(Gebhardt et al., 2009)

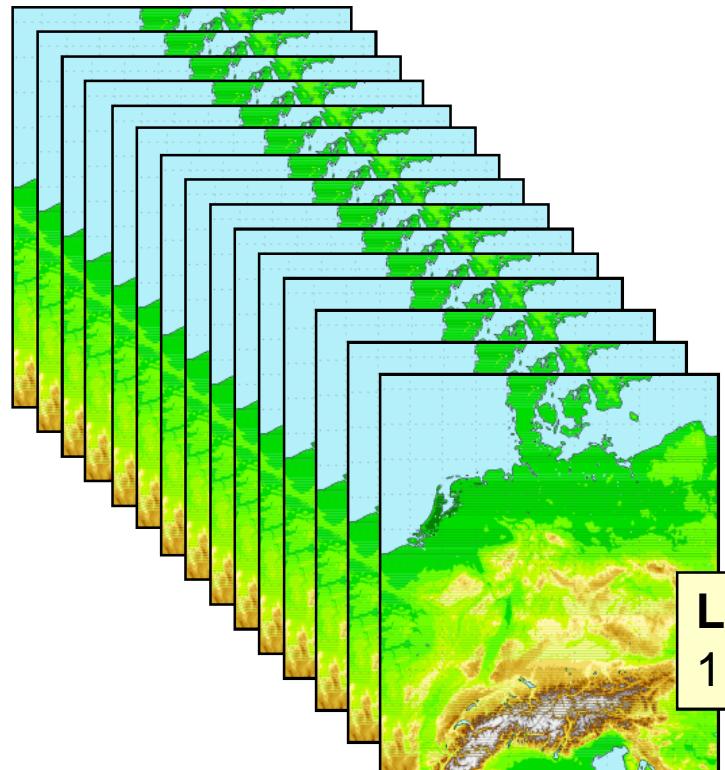
Ensemble Verification

- how good is the Ensemble (at this stage)?

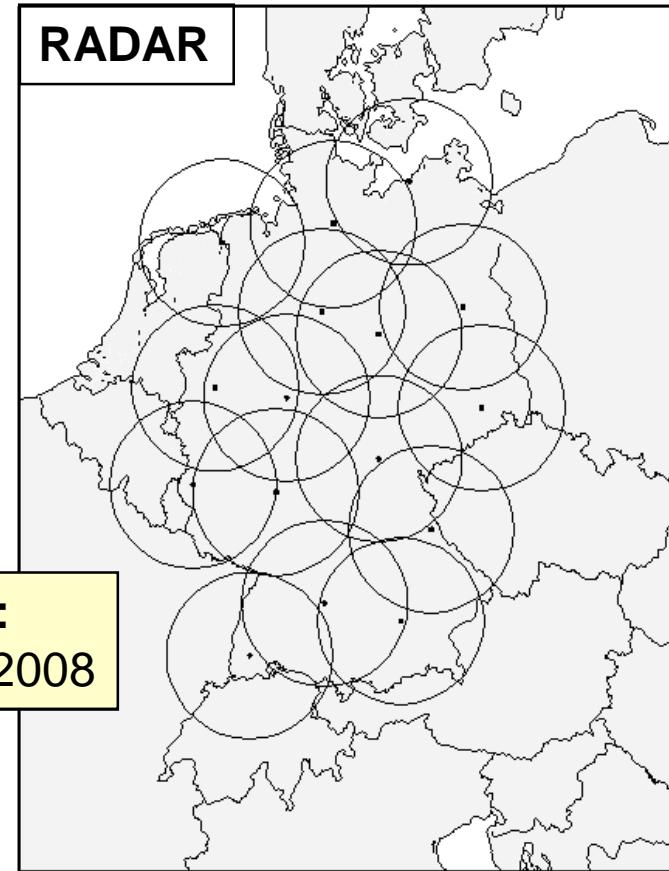
Verification Data Sets



Verification Data Sets



Longest Period:
1 July – 16 Sep 2008



Probabilistic Verification Measures

Traditional:

- Brier Score, Brier Skill Score
- ROC curve
- Reliability Diagram
- Talagrand Diagram
- Spread-Skill Relation

with focus on precipitation, also scale-dependent



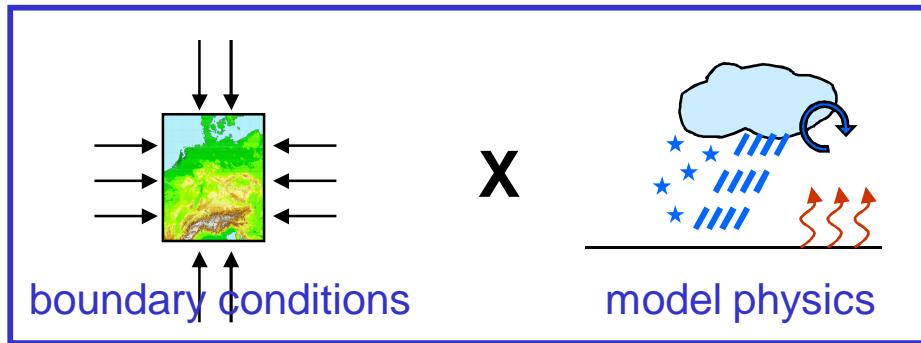


Verification Results



Verification Results

current setup



without

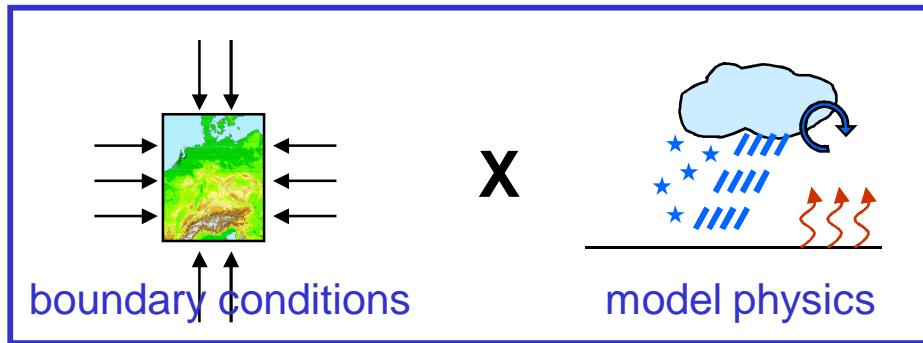
- initial condition perturbations
- postprocessing

!



Verification Results

current setup

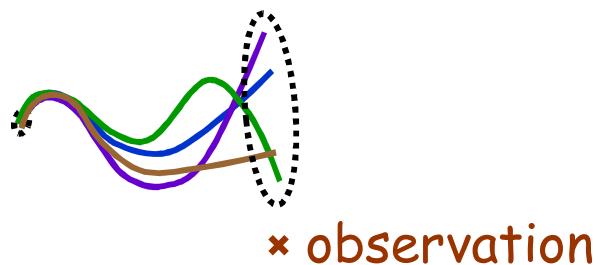


without

- initial condition perturbations
- postprocessing

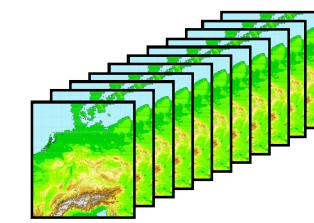
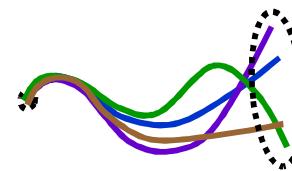
!

- ensemble is superior to single simulation
- ensemble is underdispersive



As a Reminder: Tasks within Project

➤ implementation of perturbations

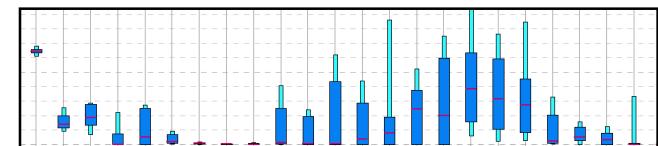


➤ verification & diagnostics

➤ post-processing

➤ visualization

➤ early user feedback



Early User Feedback

- work towards acceptance
- work towards useful interpretation

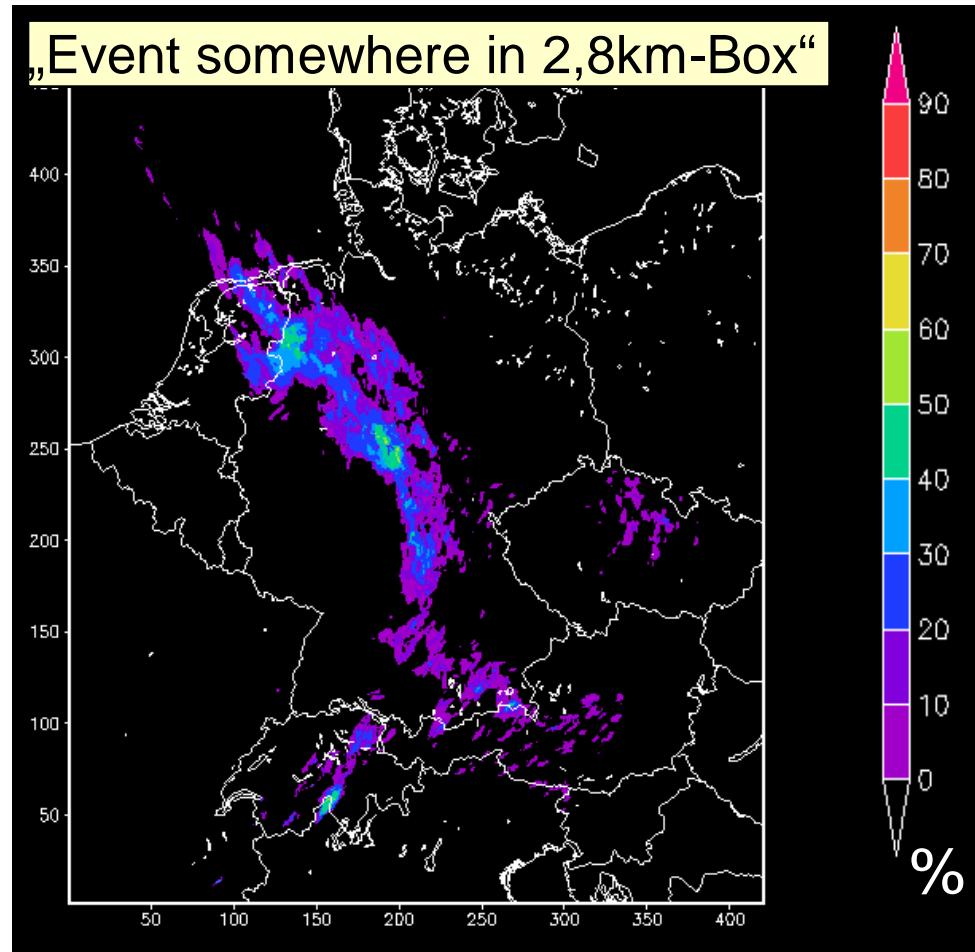


Early User Feedback

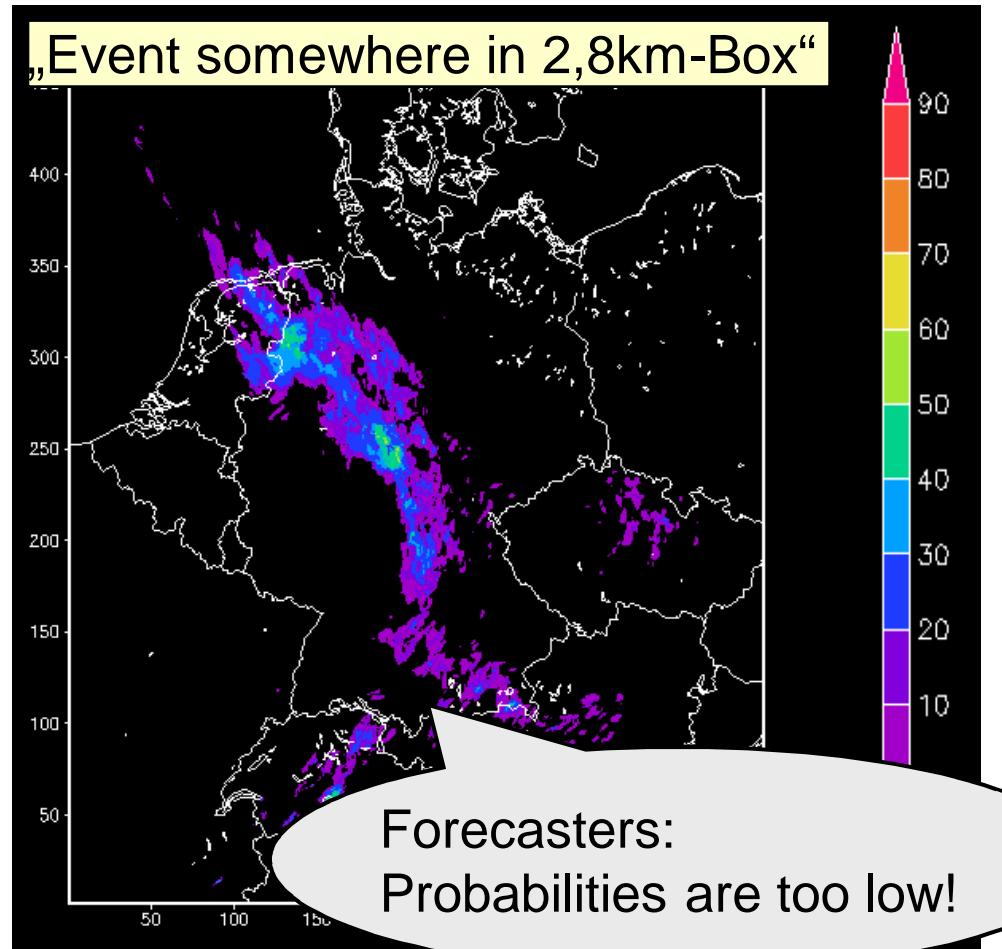
- Forecasters (DWD)



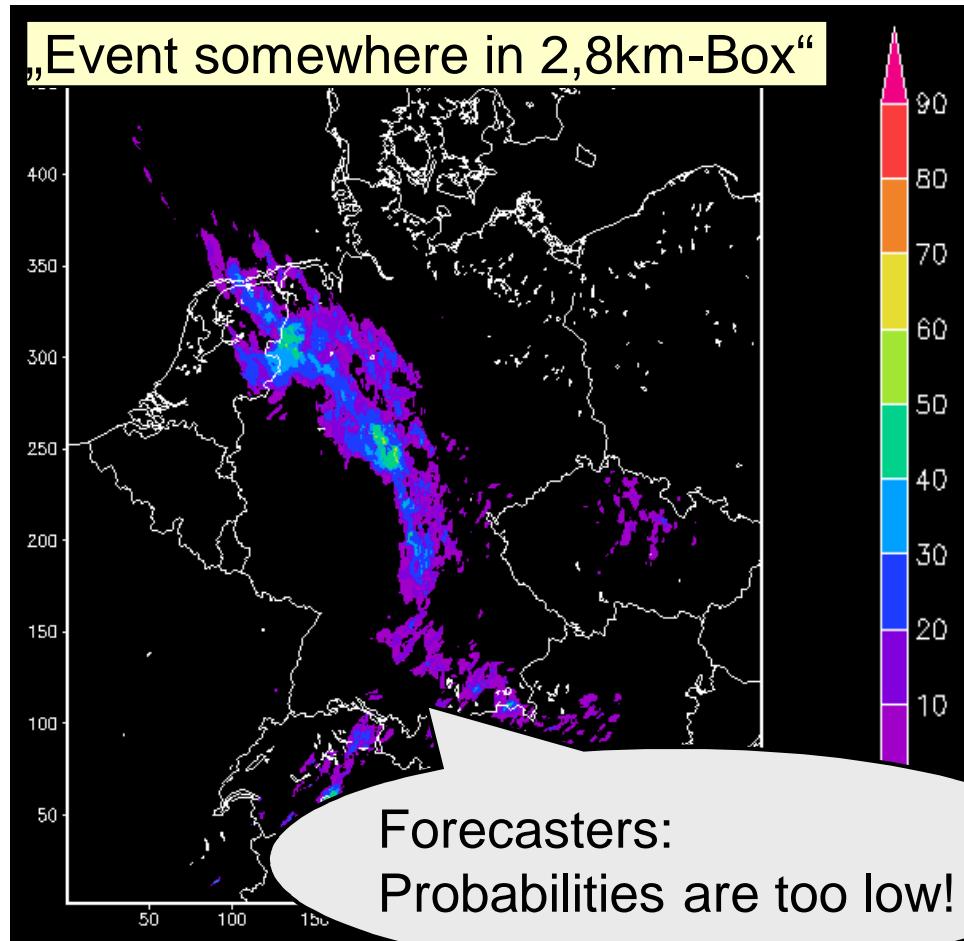
EPS Product Example: Probability Maps



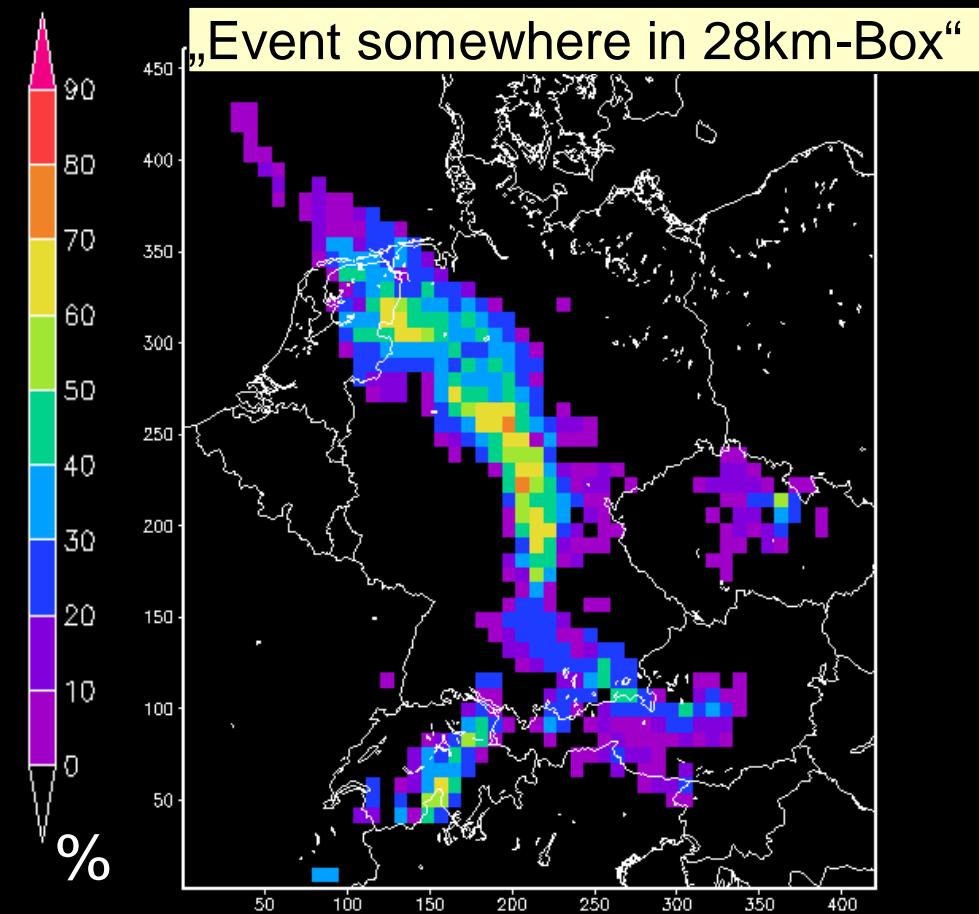
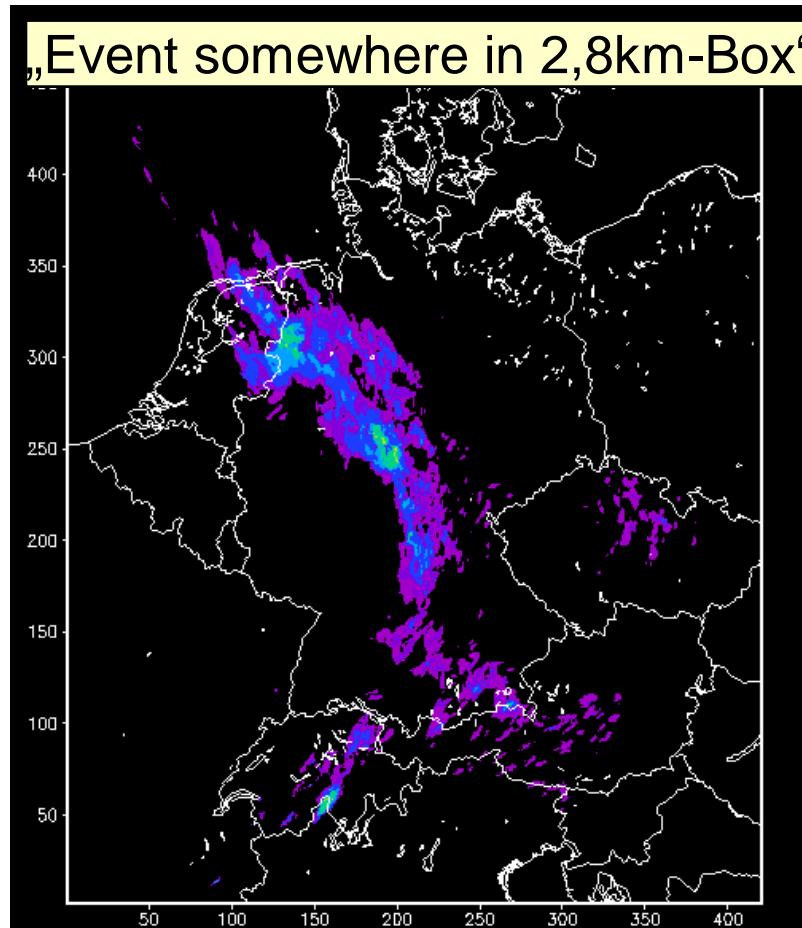
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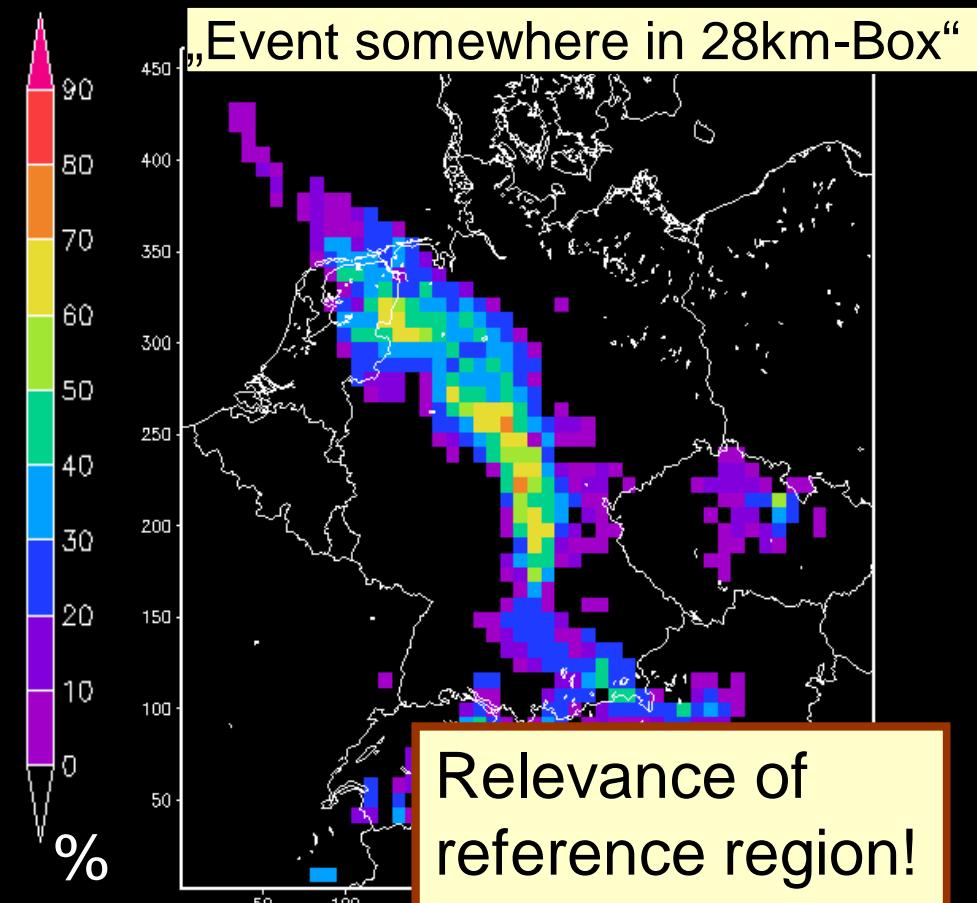
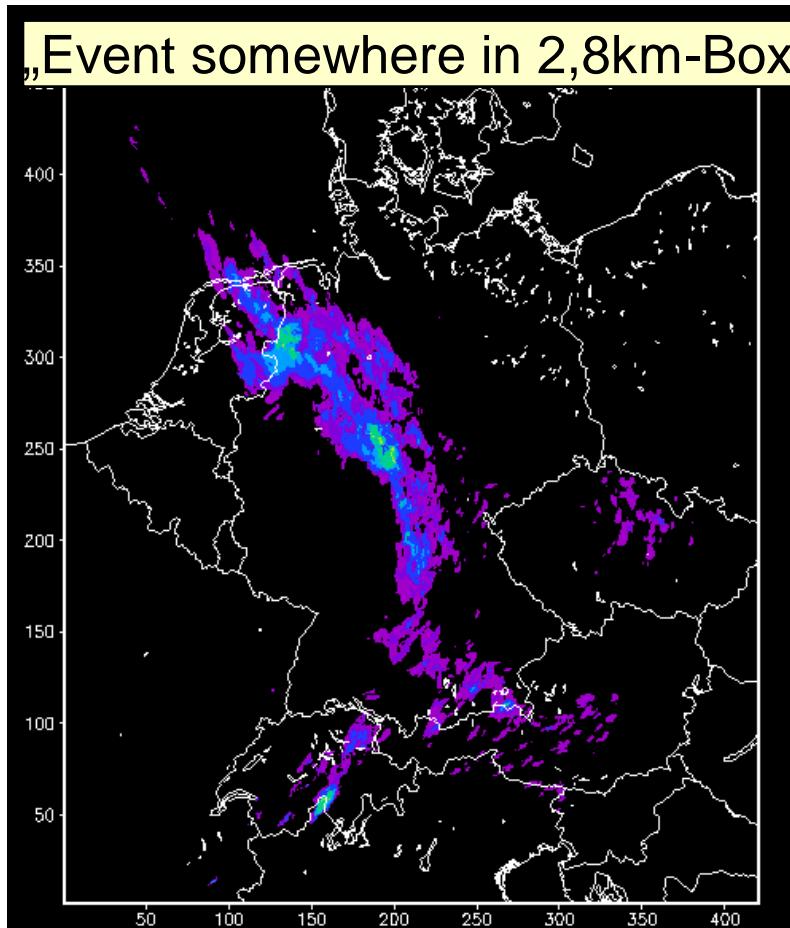
EPS Product Example: Probability Maps



EPS Product Example: Probability Maps



EPS Product Example: Probability Maps



Literature about perception of ensemble forecasts:

Demeritt, D., Cloke, H., Pappenberger, F., Thielen, J., Bartholmes, J. and M.-H. Ramos (2007): Ensemble predictions and perceptions of risk, uncertainty, and error in flood forecasting. *Environmental Hazards* 7, 115-127.

Gigerenzer, G., Hertwig, R., van den Broek, E., Fasolo, B. and K.V.Katsikopoulos (2005): „A 30% Chance of Rain Tomorrow“: How does the public understand probabilistic weather forecasts? *Risk Analysis* 25(3), 623-629.

Joslyn, S., Pak, K., Jones, D., Pyles, J. and E. Hunt (2007): The effect of probabilistic information on threshold forecasts. *Weather and Forecasting* 22, 804-812.

Morss, R.E., Demuth, J.L. and J.K. Lazo (2008): Communicating Uncertainty in Weather Forecasts: A Survey of the U.S. Public. *Weather and Forecasting* 23, 974-991.

Morss, R.E., Wilhelm, V.W., Downton, M.W. and E. Gruntfest (2005): Flood risk, uncertainty, and scientific information for decision making: Lessons from an interdisciplinary project. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society* 86(11), 1593-1601.

National Research Council (2006): Completing the Forecast: Characterizing and Communicating Uncertainty for Better Decisions Using Weather and Climate Forecasts. National Academies Press, 124 pp.

Nobert, S., Demeritt, D. and H. Cloke (2009): Using Ensemble Predictions for Operational Flood Forecasting: Lessons from Sweden. Submitted to *Journal of Flood Risk Management*.

Roulston, M.S., Bolton, G.E., Kleit, A.N. and A.L. Sears-Collins (2006): A laboratory study of the benefits of including uncertainty information in weather forecasts. *Weather and Forecasting* 21, 116-122.

Back to the Project COSMO-DE-EPS: Summary and Challenges



Summary of Project COSMO-DE-EPS

- setting up a convection-permitting ensemble
- with prospect of becoming operational
- dealing with all parts of forecast chain
(perturbations, products, postprocessing, verification, users)
- simple approach first, then keep improving



Challenges of Project COSMO-DE-EPS

- scientific representation of uncertainties
 - e.g. getting appropriate spread
- technical implementation
 - e.g. amount of data
- communication to the user
 - e.g. appropriate spatial scale



Thank You
For Your Attention





Extra Slides

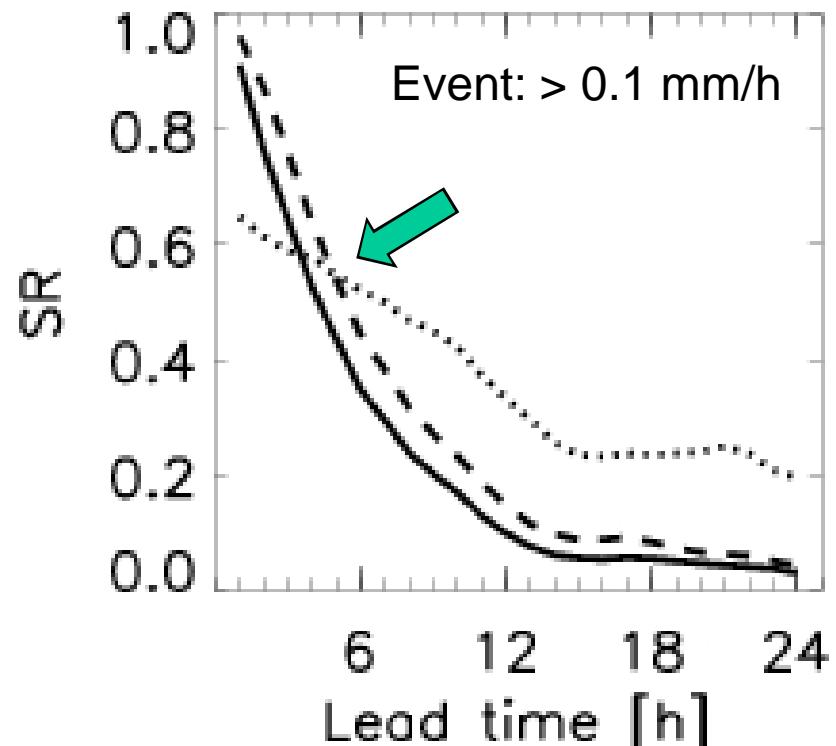




More Diagnostics & Verification



Ensemble Dispersion (precipitation)



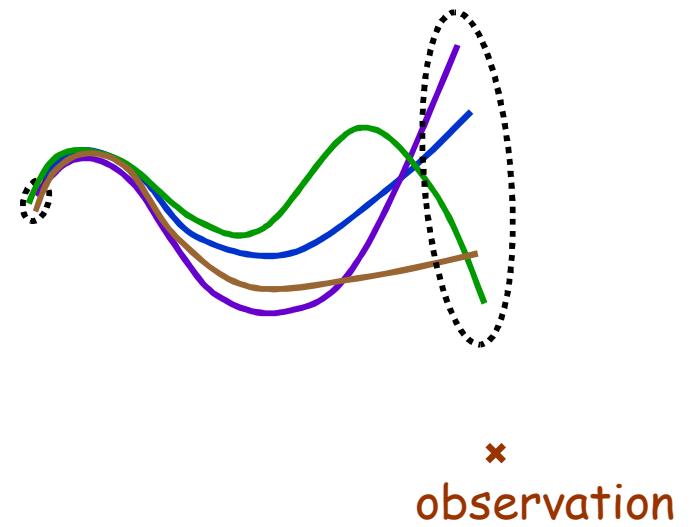
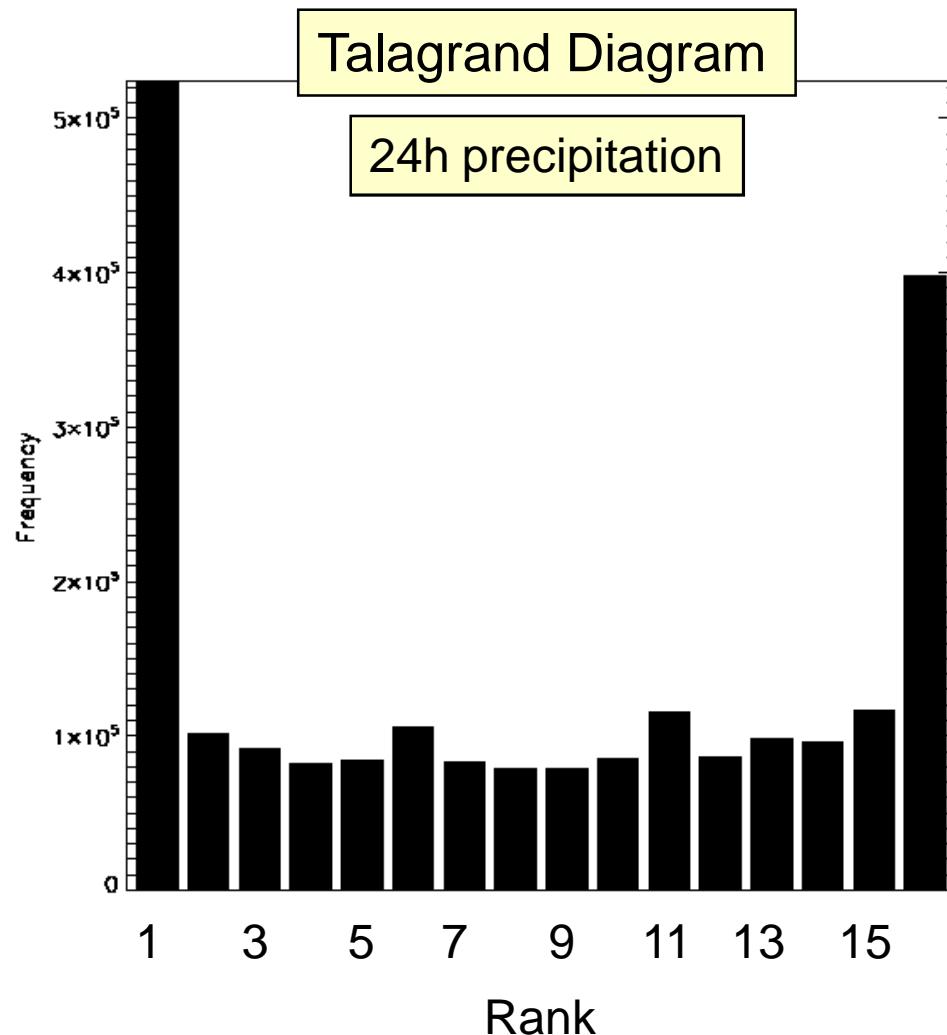
Spread Ratio

$$= \frac{\#(\text{GP}_{\text{all members}})}{\#(\text{GP}_{\text{at least 1 member}})}$$

physics only

boundary conditions only

(Gebhardt et al., 2009)



x
observation



Deutscher Wetterdienst

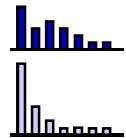
Example of Verification



Example of Verification

Frequencies of precipitation amount

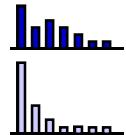
- for ensemble forecasts (members)
- for observations



Example of Verification

Frequencies of precipitation amount

- for ensemble forecasts (members)
- for observations



Conditional on Categories of Ensemble Mean Forecast:

Ens.Mean:
no & low precip

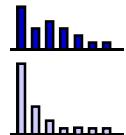
Ens.Mean:
slight precip

Ens.Mean:
medium & heavy precip

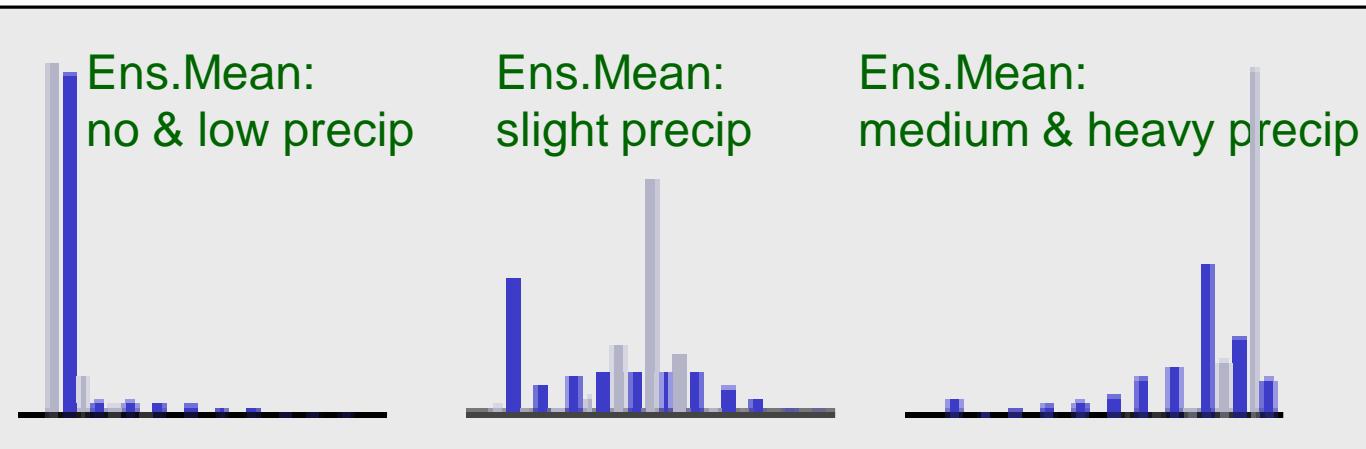
Example of Verification

Frequencies of precipitation amount

- for ensemble forecasts (members)
- for observations



Conditional on Categories of Ensemble Mean Forecast:

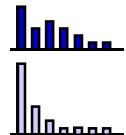


Lead time:
0 - 6 hours

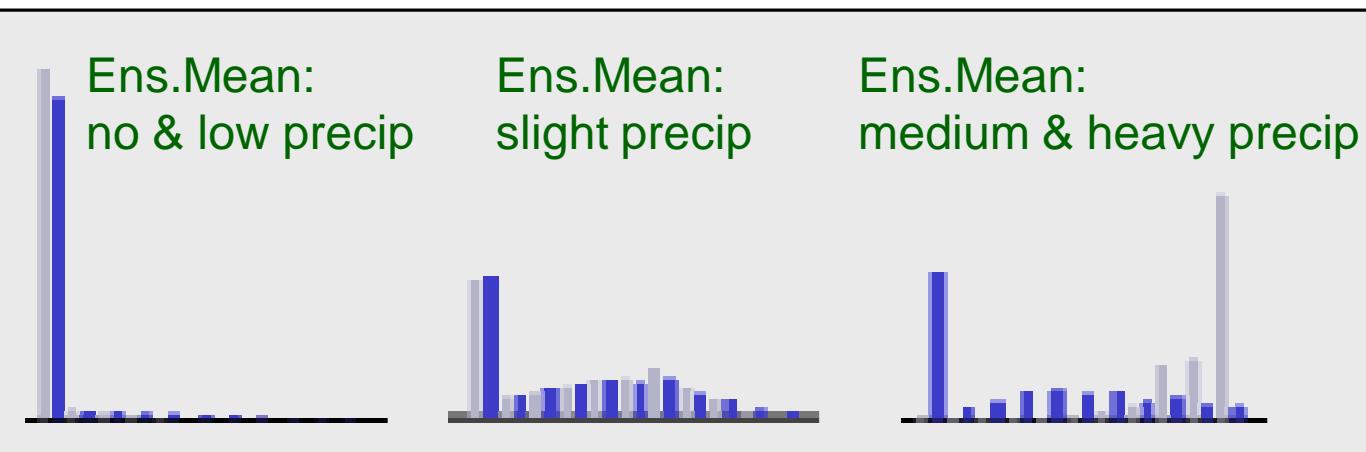
Example of Verification

Frequencies of precipitation amount

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Conditional on Categories of Ensemble Mean Forecast:

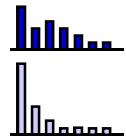


Lead time:
18 - 24 hours

Example of Verification

Frequencies of precipitation amount

- for ensemble forecasts (members)
- for observations



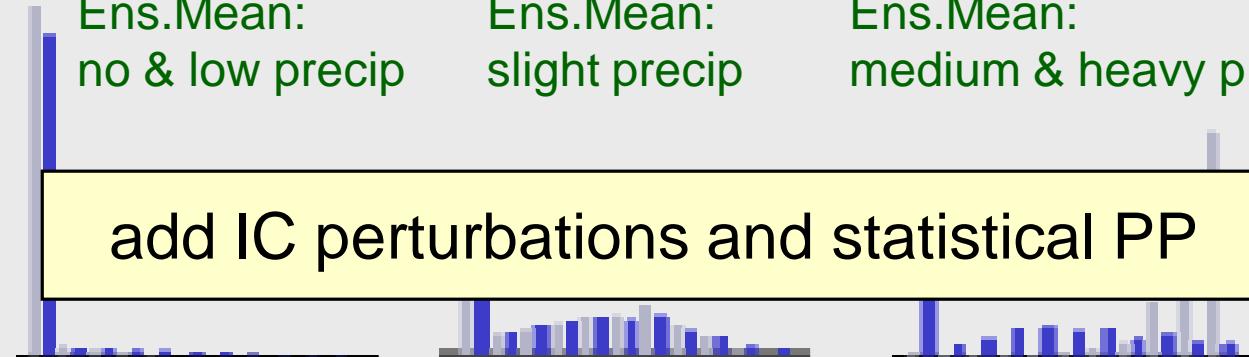
Conditional on Categories of Ensemble Mean Forecast:

Ens.Mean:
no & low precip

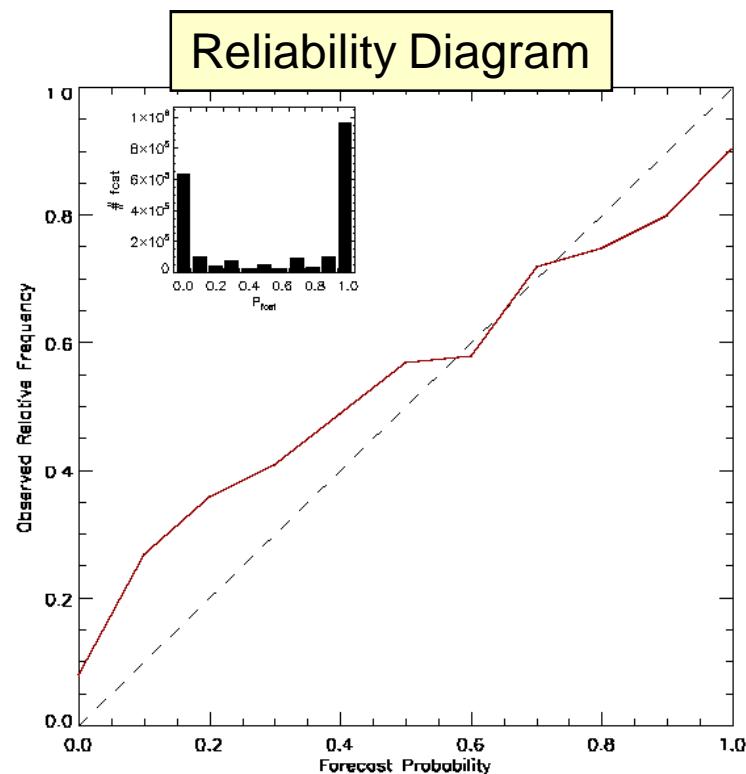
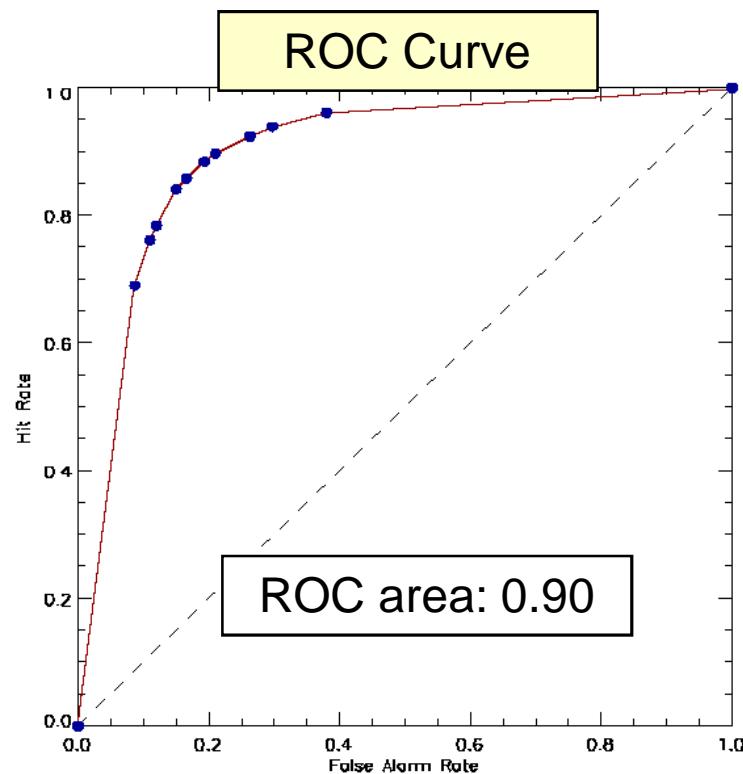
Ens.Mean:
slight precip

Ens.Mean:
medium & heavy precip

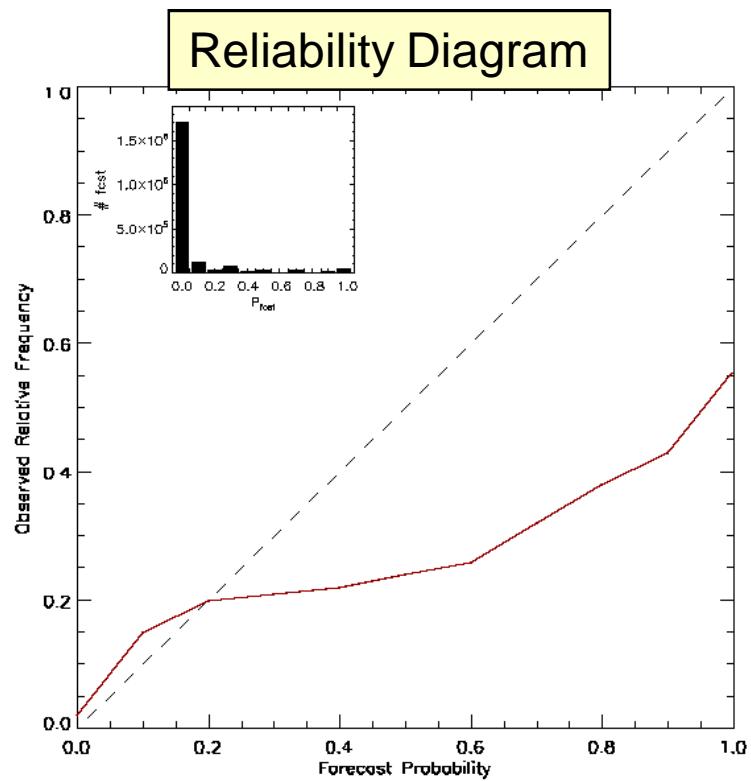
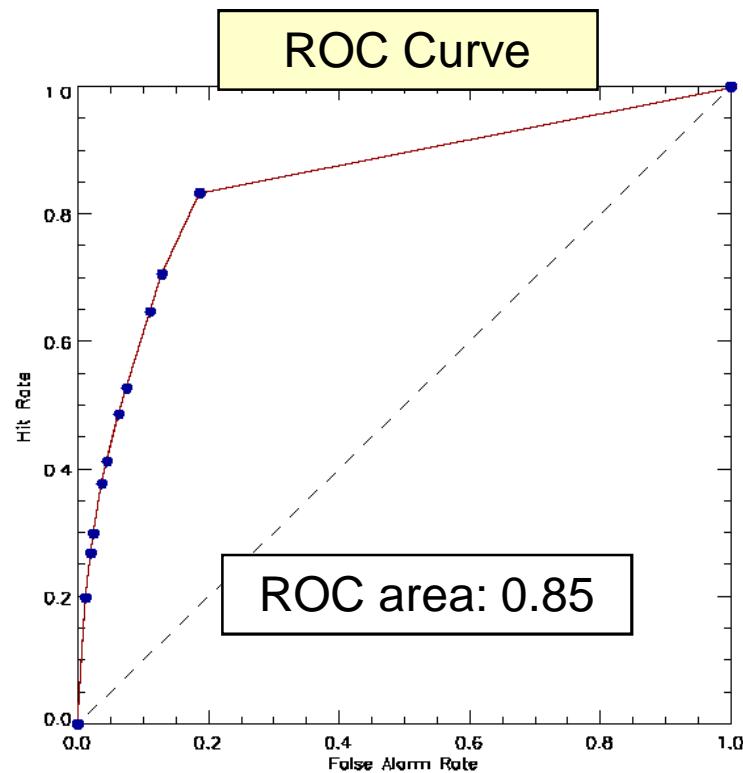
add IC perturbations and statistical PP



Lead time:
18 - 24 hours



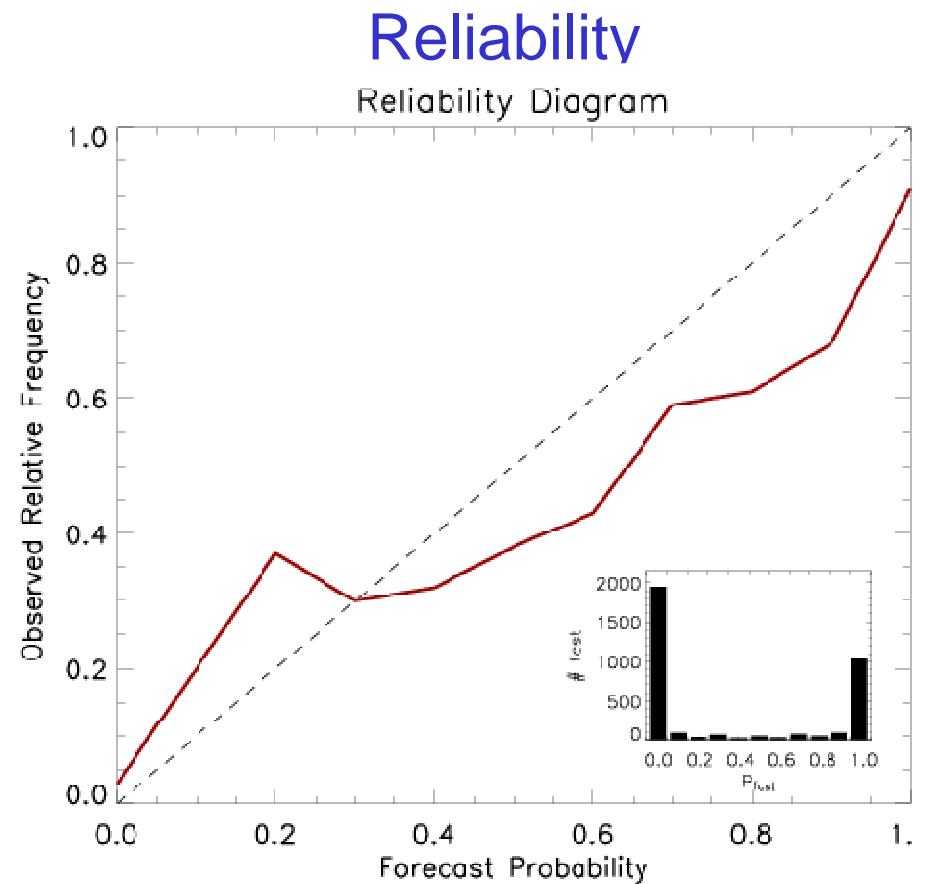
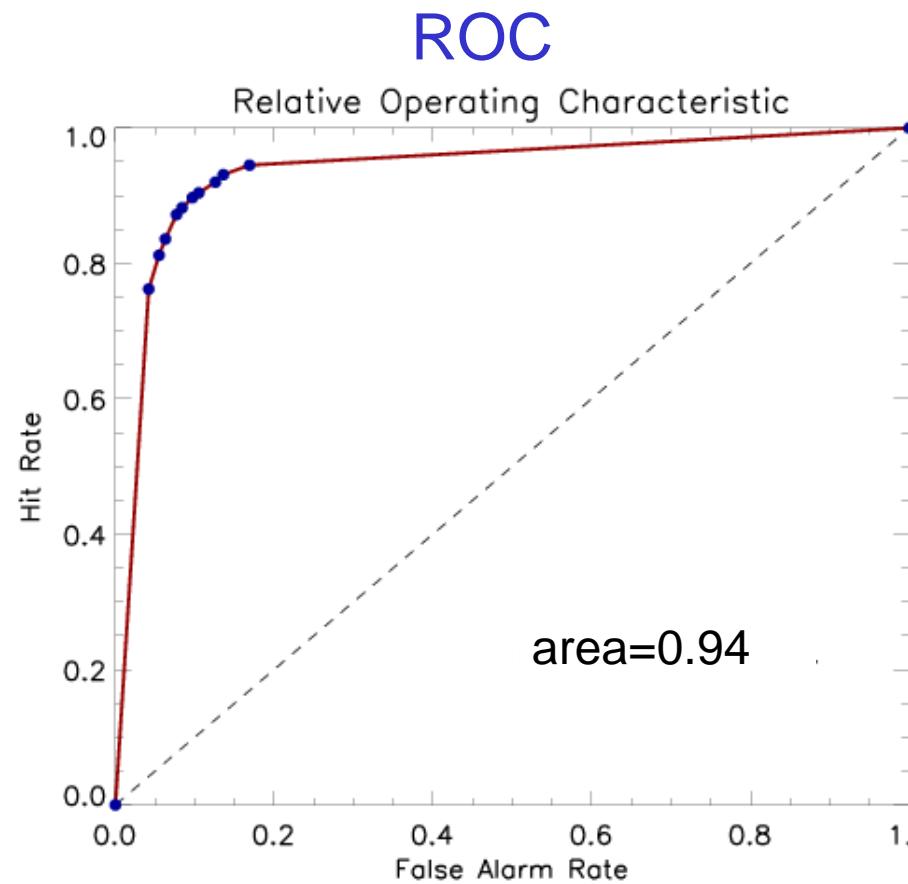
Threshold: 0.1mm/24h

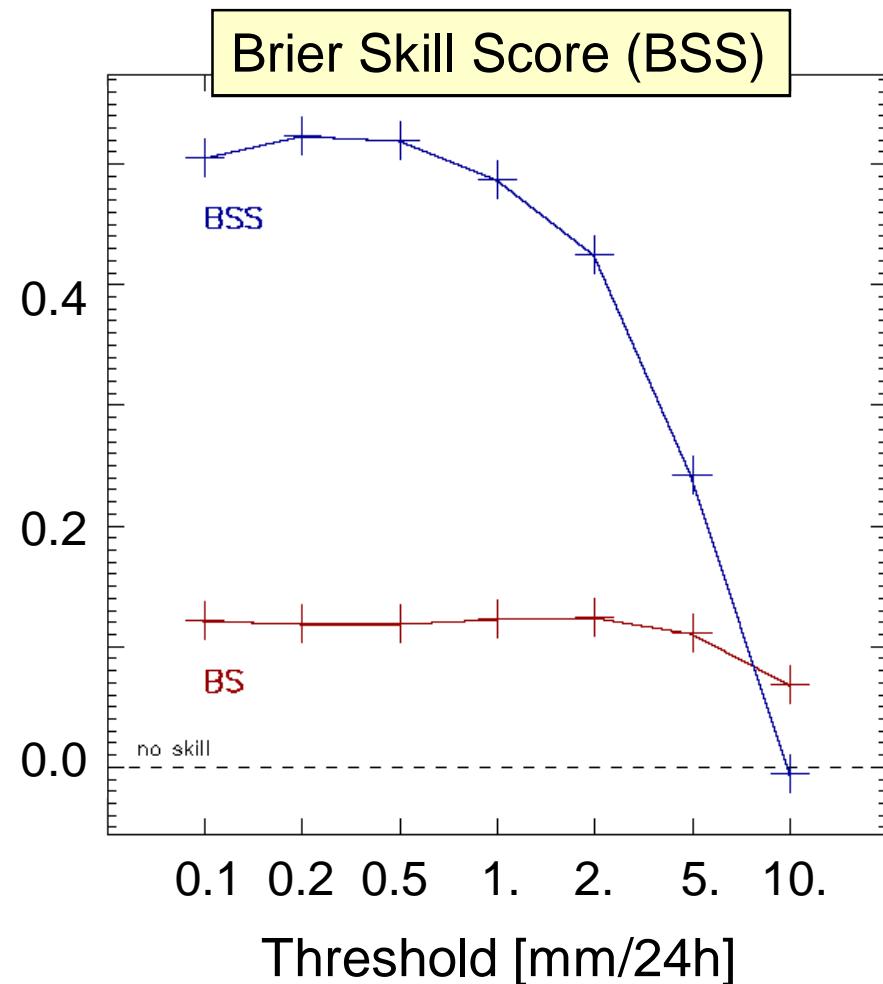


Threshold: 10mm/24h

Verification results for 2m-temperature 12UTC

threshold: 25°C

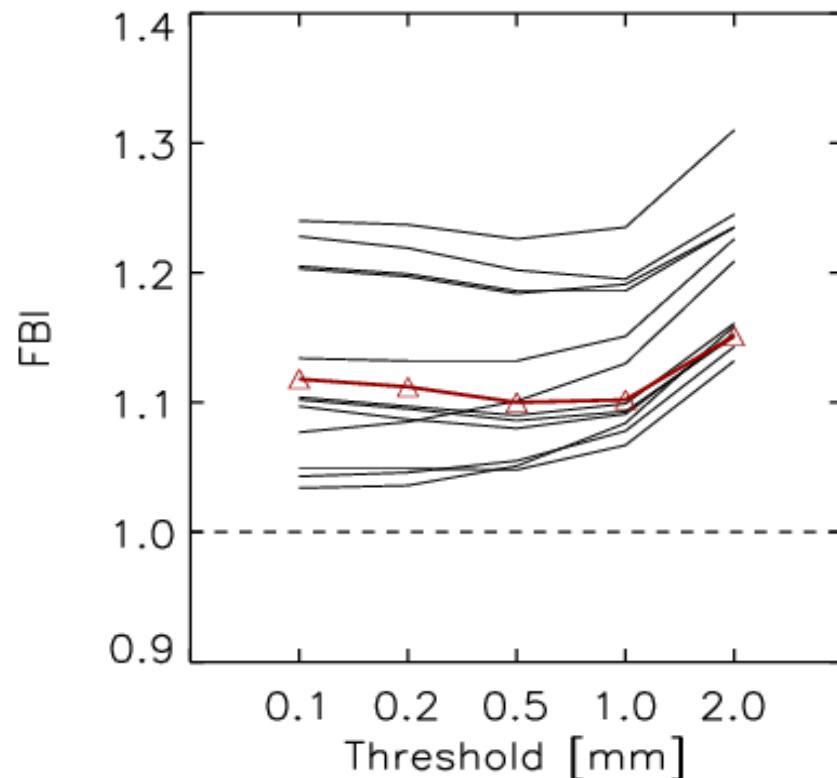




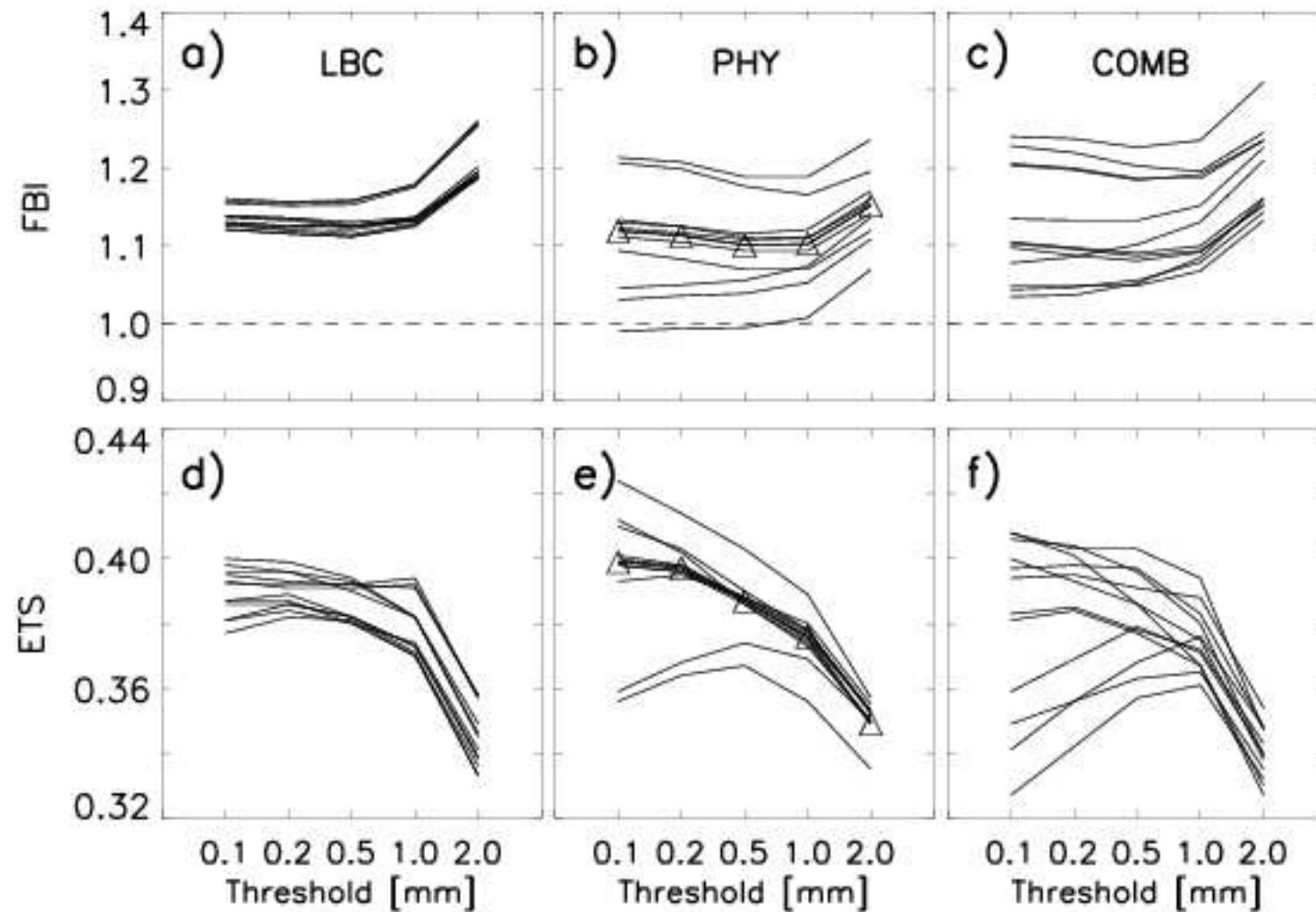
24 hour precipitation

Reference Forecast:
Climatology from Period

Verification results: single member quality check



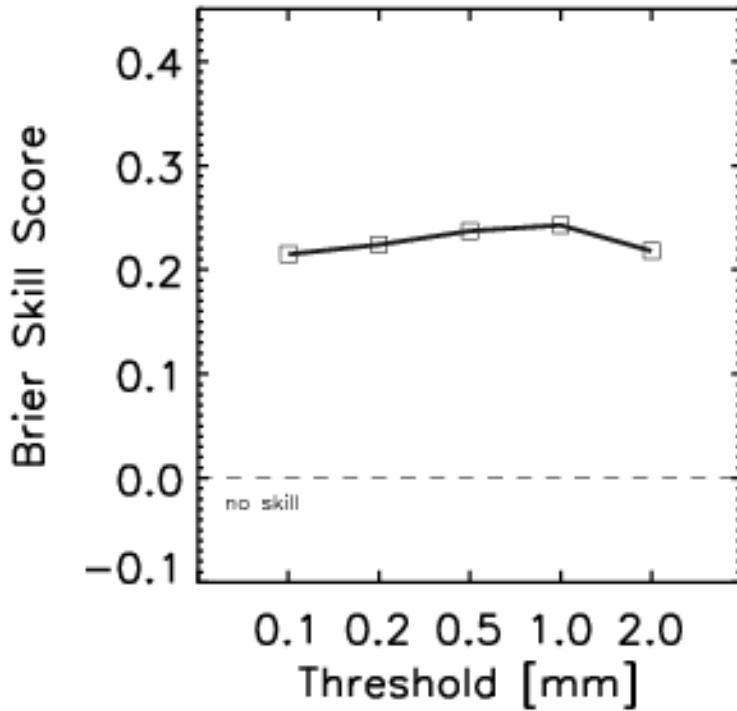
- Frequency Bias Index
- 24 hours accumulated precipitation
- red line shows the deterministic COSMO-DE
- all members are within a reasonable range



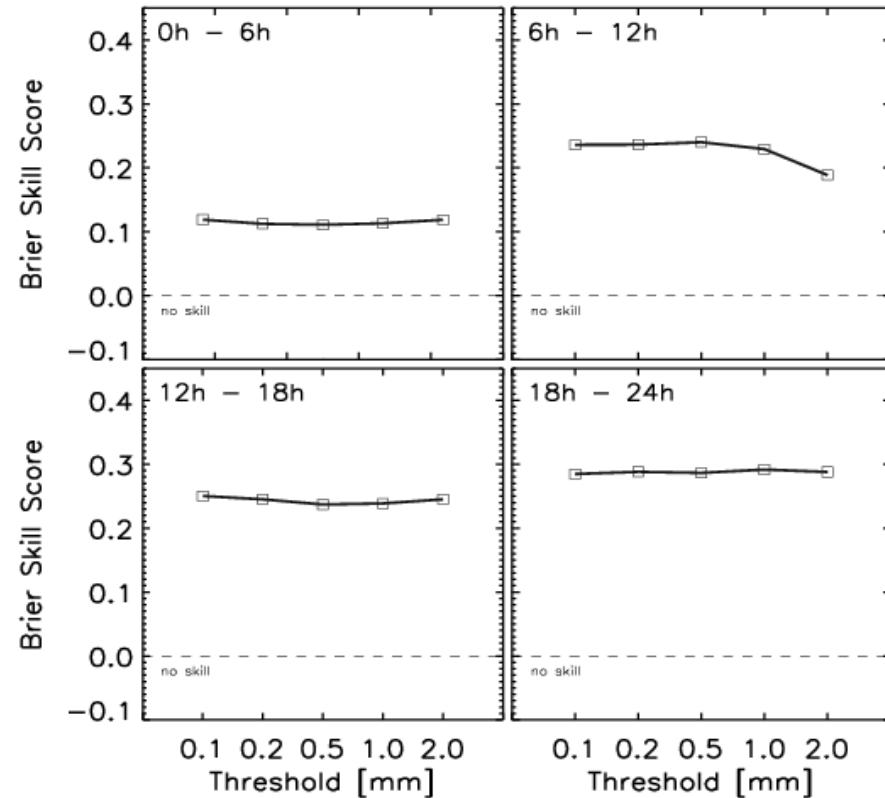
Verification results: Brier Skill Score

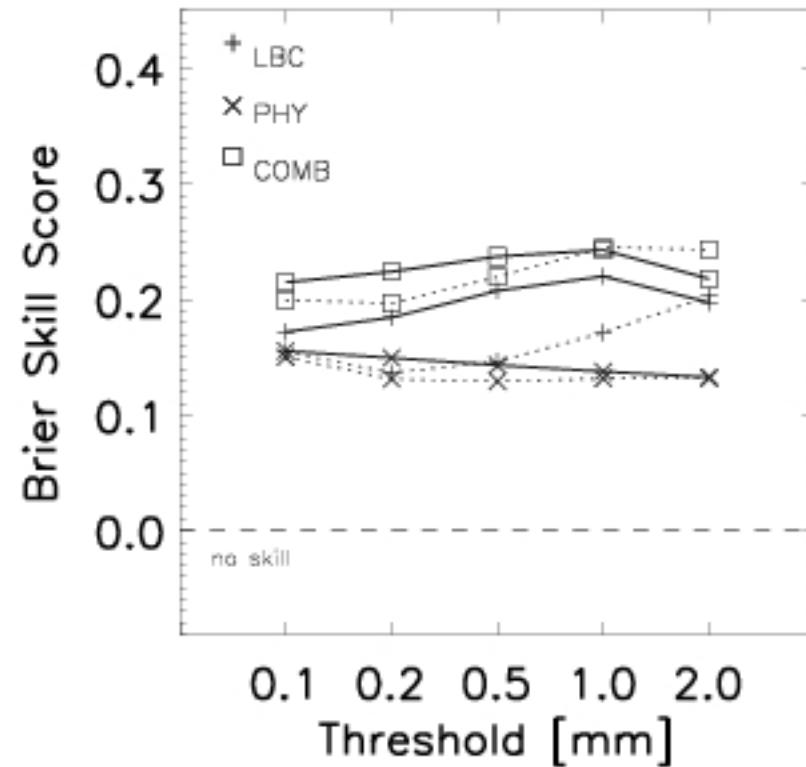
24 hours accumulated precipitation

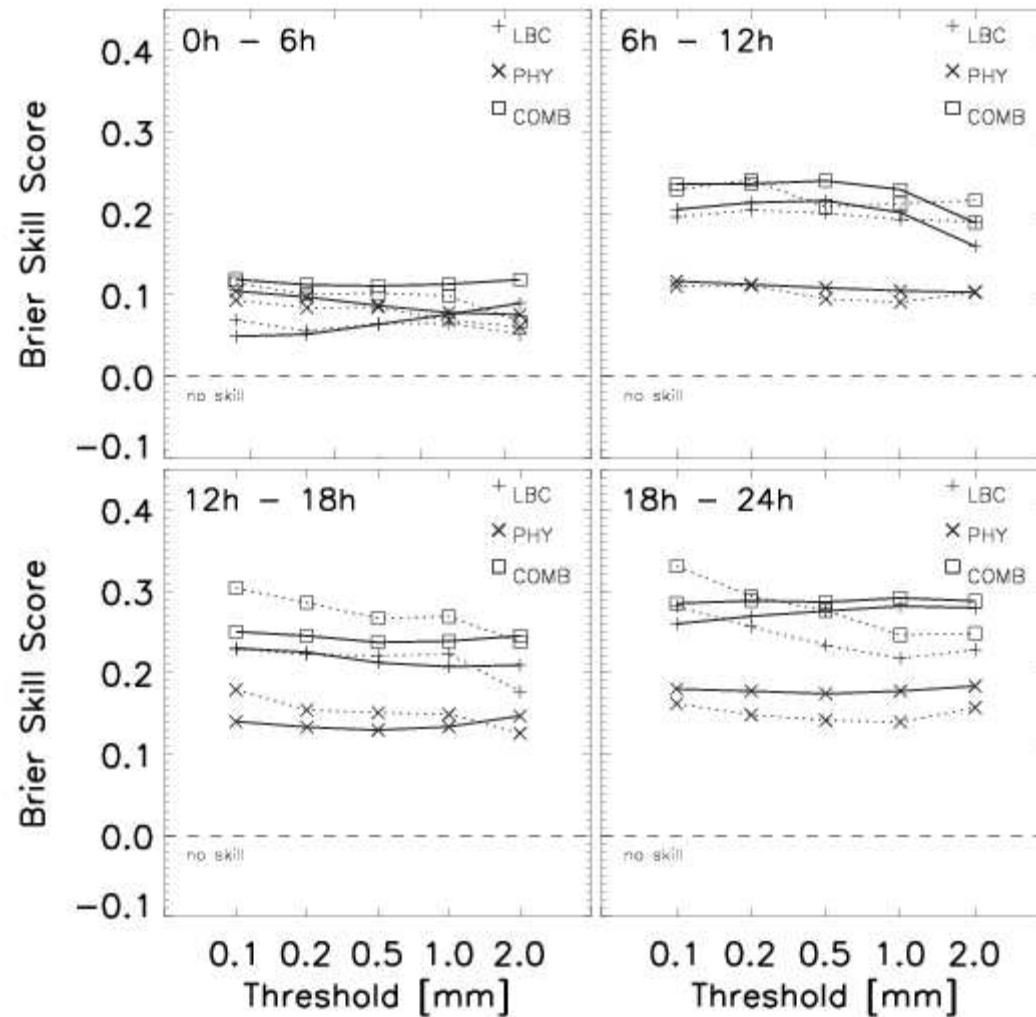
reference: deterministic COSMO-DE



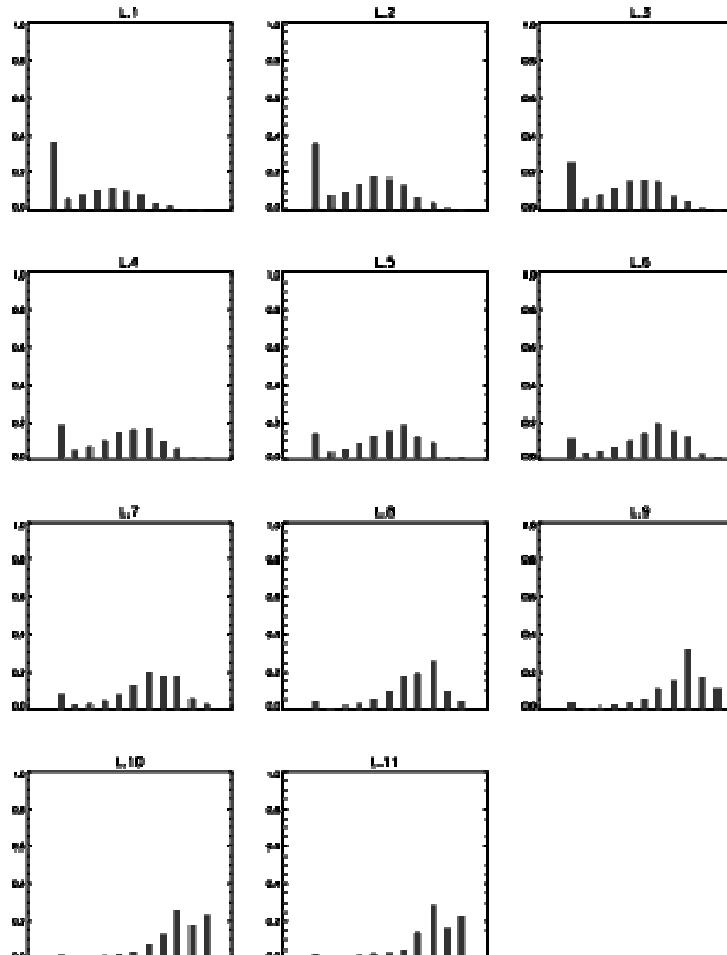
6 hours accumulated precipitation







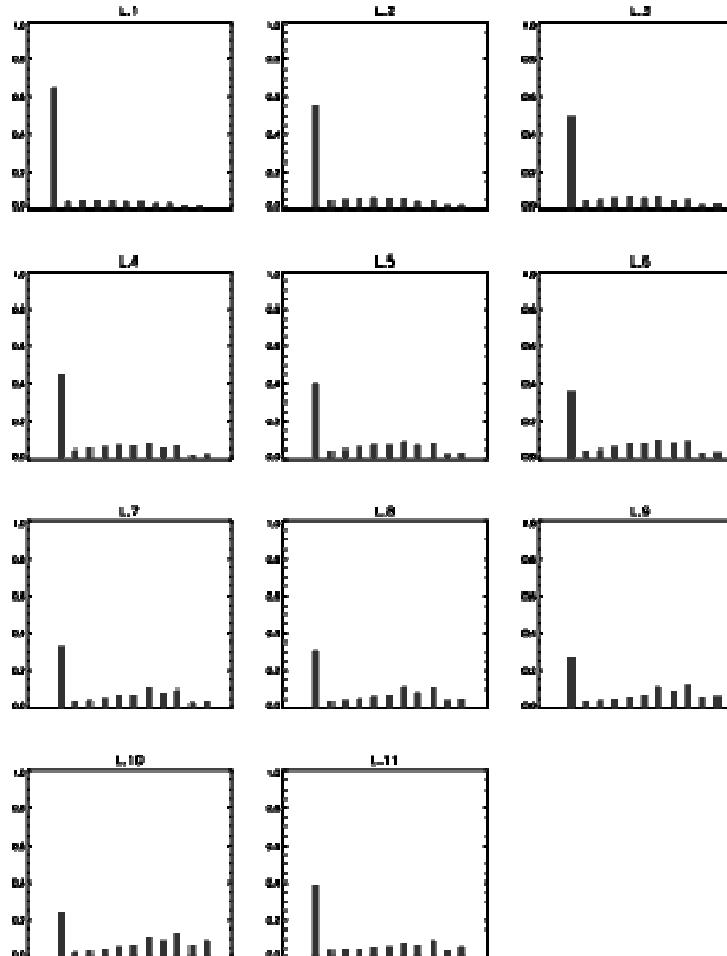
Deutscher Wetterdienst



EPS. in fct of OBS. Category



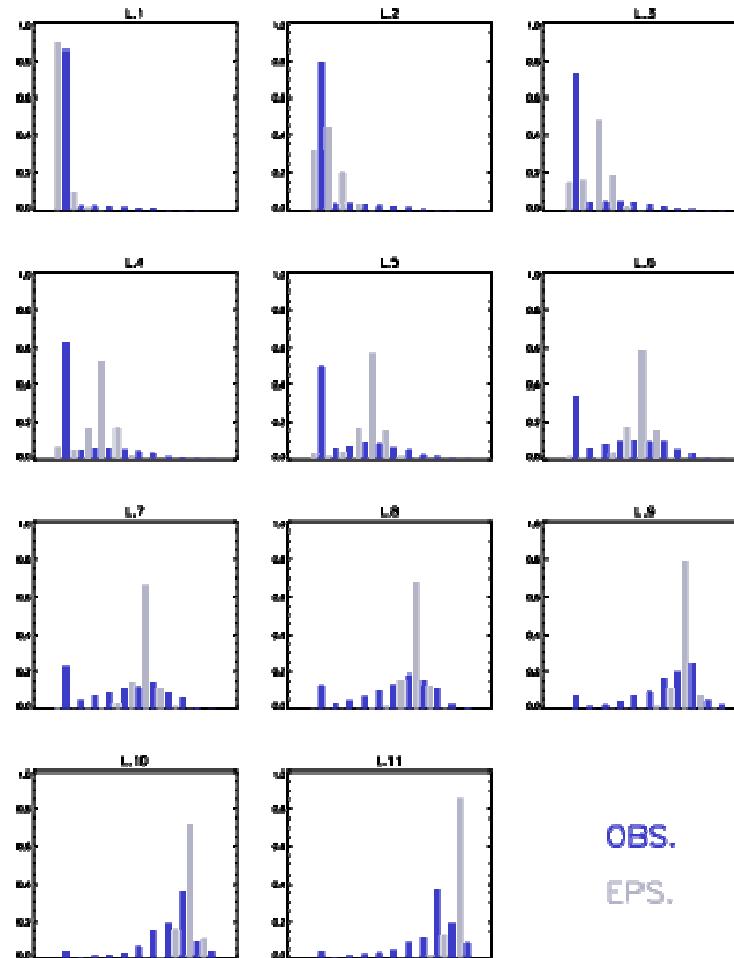
Deutscher Wetterdienst



EPS. in fact of OBS. Category



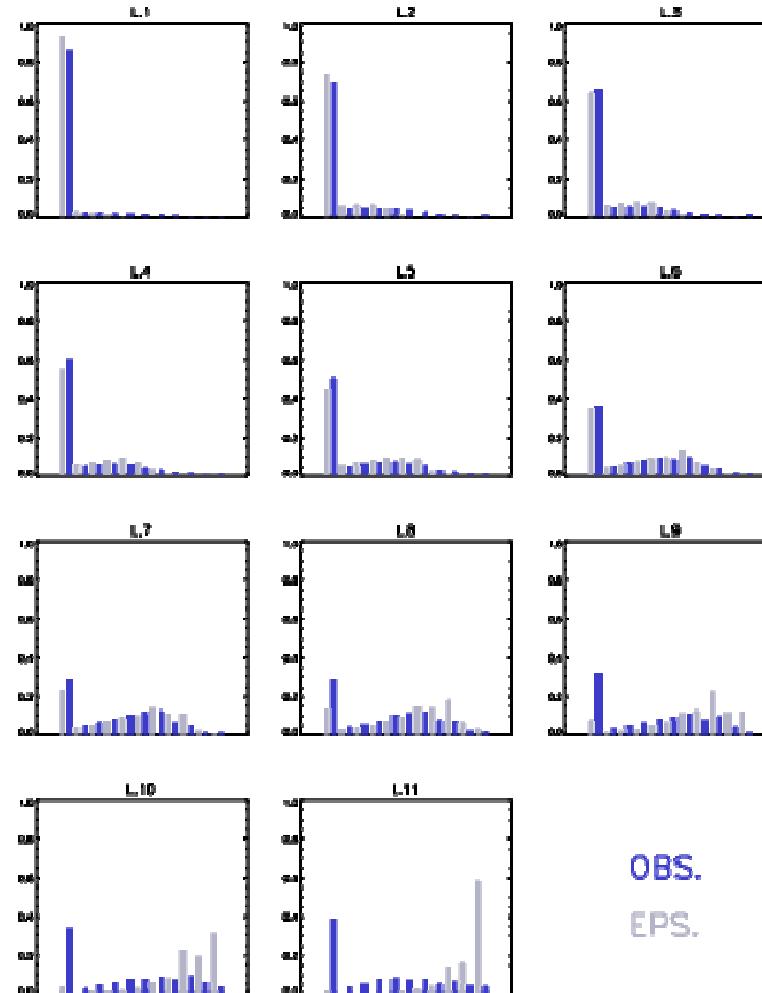
Deutscher Wetterdienst



OBS.
EPS.



Deutscher Wetterdienst



OBS.
EPS.

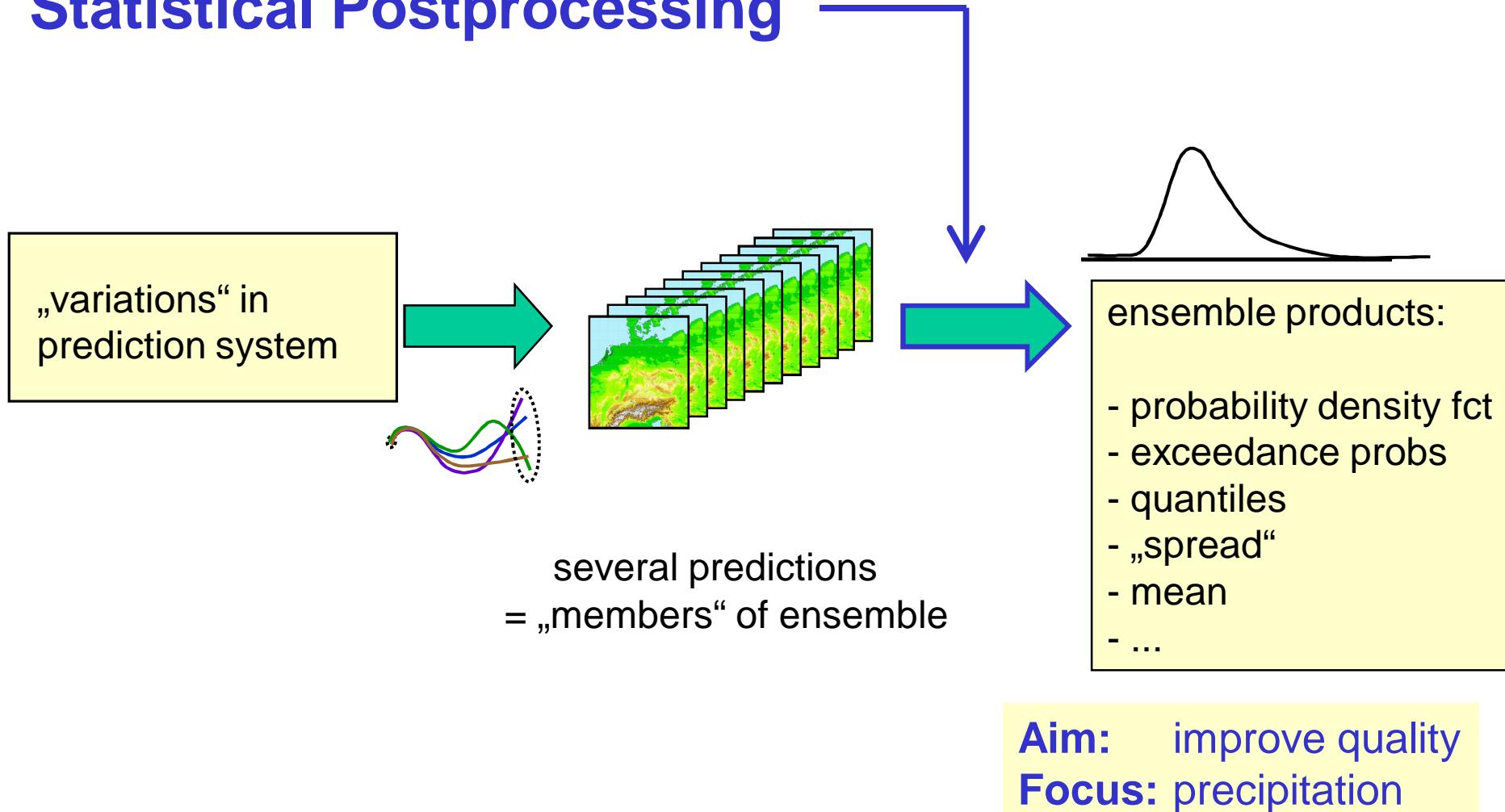




Statistical Postprocessing



Statistical Postprocessing



Statistical Postprocessing

Methods:

1. Logistic Regression

→ calibration of probabilities

- + spatio-temporal neighbourhood
- + lagged average ensemble



enhance sample

2. Bayesian Approach

cooperation with University of Bonn

→ entire pdf



Reaching the User



Reaching the user (= “serve mankind”)

- make ensemble forecast **accessible**
- choose a **good format** and reduce information
- work towards **acceptance**
- work towards **correct (useful) interpretation**
- work towards integration into **decision making**
- **increase trust** in forecast provider

Visualization in NinJo

- make forecasts accessible
- choose formats





Deutscher Wetterdienst



Visualization in NinJo

NinJo = visualization tool for forecasters



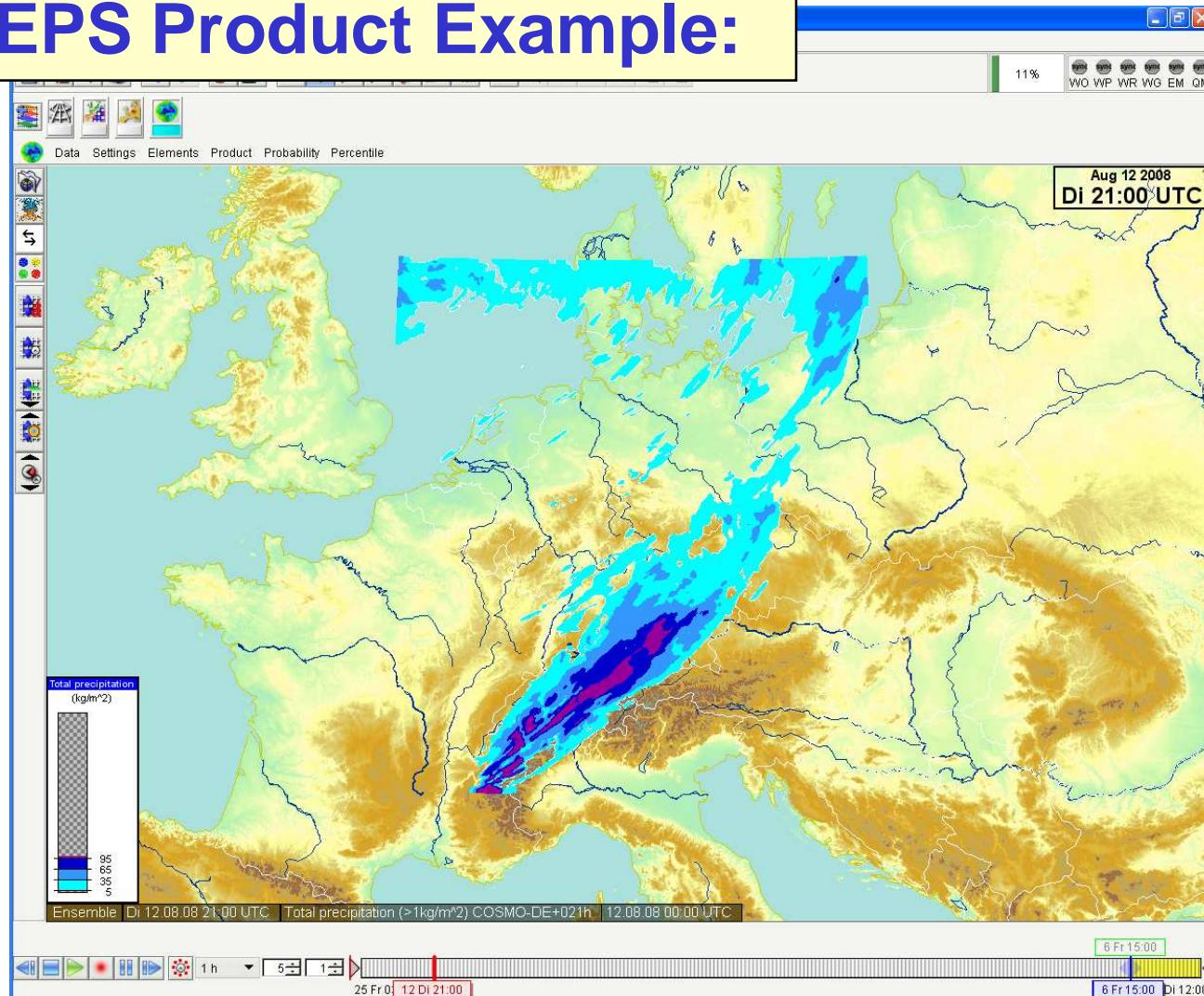
Challenge:

- amount of data
- good communication of complex matters
- must fit into an existing system (NinJo)





EPS Product Example:

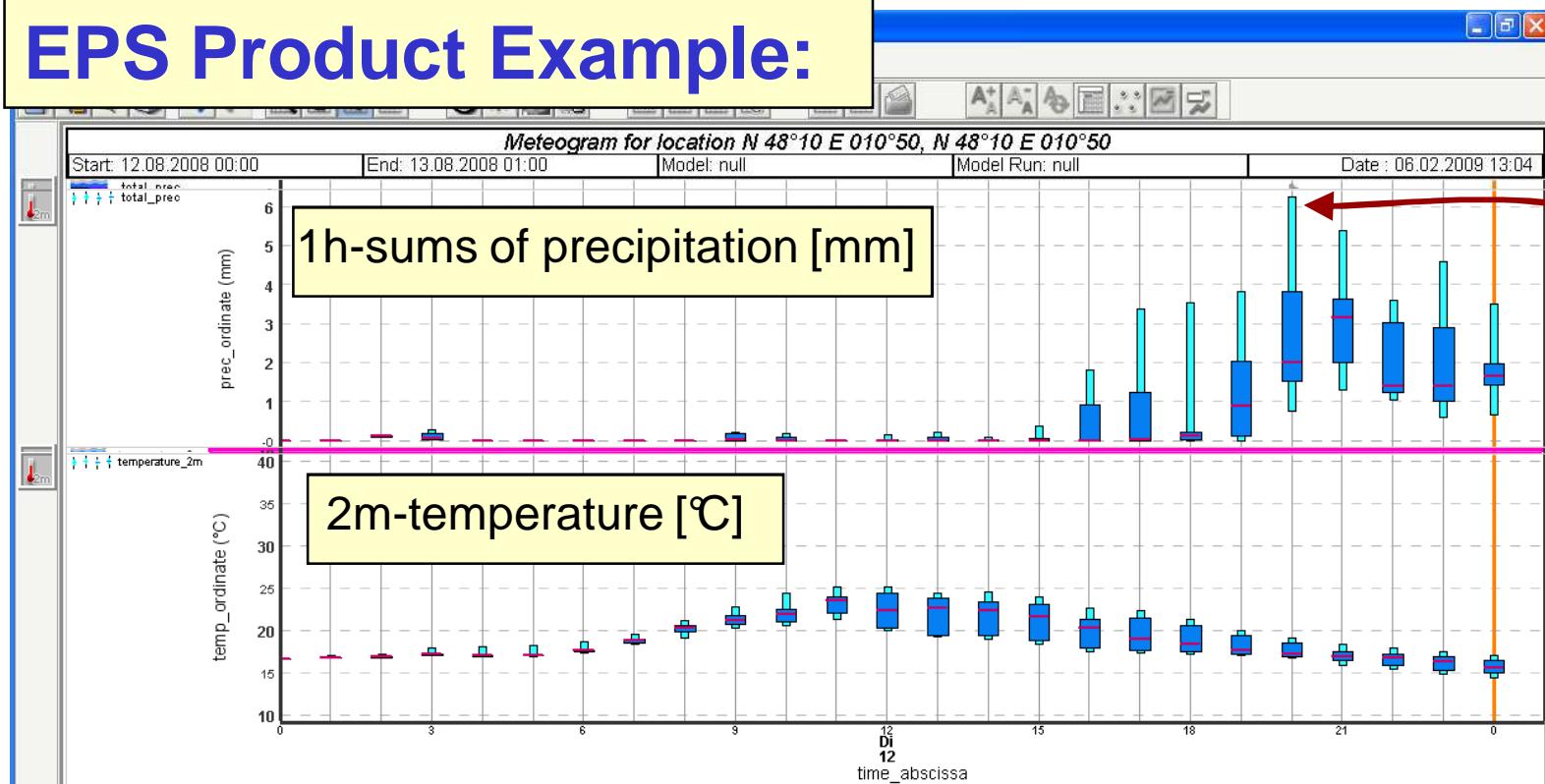


Exceedance
Probabilities
in %

Probability of
 $RR > 1 \text{ mm/h}$



EPS Product Example:



Quantiles

range of
80% probability
(= uncertainty)

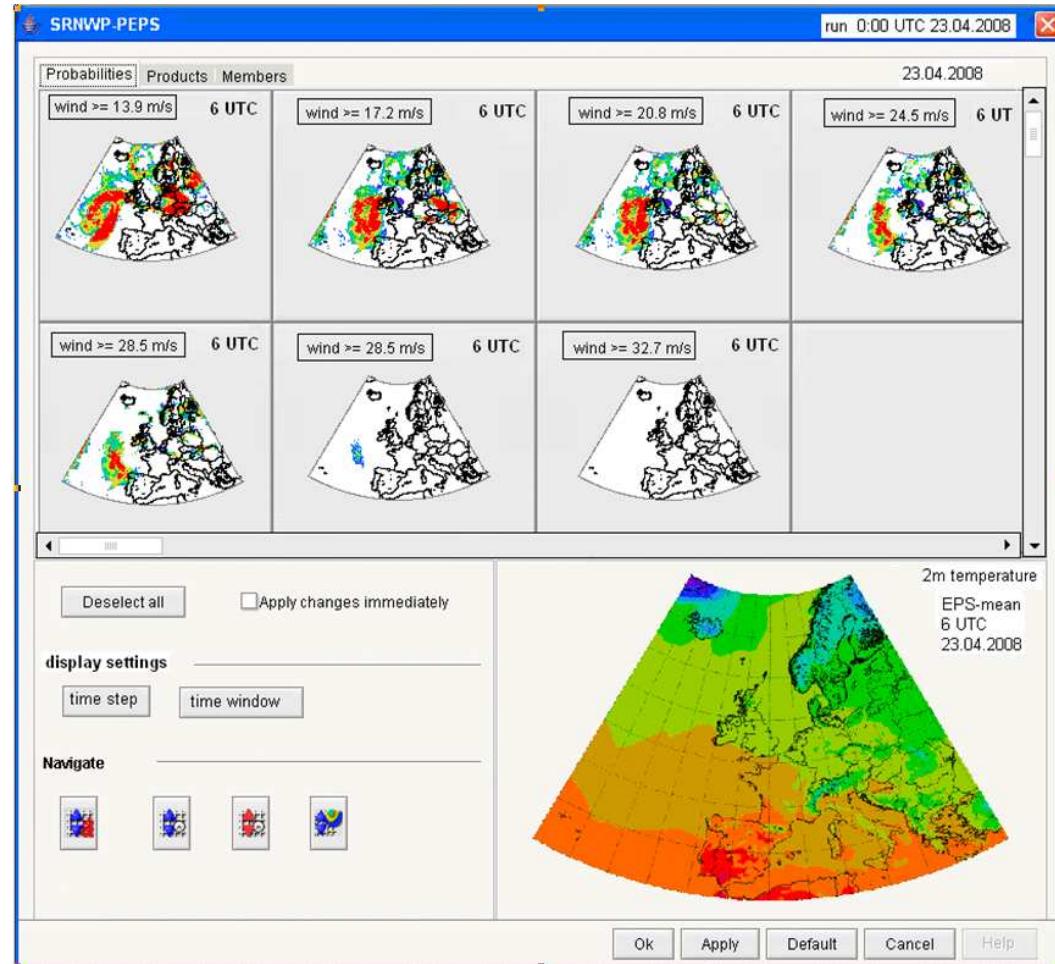
10% probability (= risk)



Deutscher Wetterdienst



Further Plans: Ensemble Navigation Window (draft)



also possible to
look at individual members

